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ending contributions to THE PLOUGHMAN ndence from particular farmers, giving the of their experience, is solicited. Letters be signed with the writer's real name, in full

das second-class mail matter.

Agricultural.

The Onion Crop.

Notwithstanding the fact that the strong flavor and odor of the onion is objectionable to many people, probably no vegetable, excepting the potato, is more popular or more generally used than the onion, and we doubt if there is any more wholesome or nutritious. Few cooks would think of making chowder, soup or stew without the onion, although they may vary its proportion from the amount that overcomes all other flavors to the faint suspicion of it that may arise from rubbing the sides of the kettle or dish in which it is served with a piece of the raw

Not many years ago this crop was considered one of the most profitable that the farmer could grow, if he would manure his field liberally, and give sufficient care to the crop to prevent weeds from checking its growth, but certain localities had almost a monopoly of it. The well-tilled farms of Essex County, the banks of the Connecticut River from Wethersfield, Ct, to the Vermont line, or above, and the banks of Providence River were almost alone in grow-

Then it was learned that they could be grown upon any well-drained land that was sufficiently well fertilized and well cultivated, from a sandy loam to a black muck, though a heavy clay was most unfavorable, because it was often so compact below the point where the plow penetrated that the brou roots of the onion would not go dow eep enough. Upon this knowledge many her sections were given up to growing especially some parts of New Jersey, in You Vork Michigan ar

This had a tendency to overstock the market, and reduce the price of the product, which was assisted by a lessening of the export demand. Considerable many of the Bermuda, Spanish and Egyptian onions are imported here, but they do not much decrease the demand for native onions, as they come when the last year's crop of natives are nearly exhausted or are not at their best,

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SATATATATATATATATATATATA

all the better for the onion crop.

ost less than the usual application to \$4.50 a barrel, there is a good profit. ercial fertilizers prepared expressly the Welsh the leek.

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, MARCH 9 1901



A FAITHFUL DGG.

a liberal quantities, and after a field had fact that less seed is required for an acre; been in onions once it was given to the same the ground being perfectly clean there are crop year after year, each time being well no weeds at the time of setting, and the two manured, until the appearance of the onion first weedings by the old method are saved, magget or some fungus disease gave warn- and two boys can set more rows in a day ing that it was time for a change. But we than five boys could weed by the old method; have seen good crops grown upon green the plants get an earlier start under glass, sward, turned over in the spring, given a and can be set about as early as seed used to manure on the surface, and well be sown, and thus the crop ripens earlier; to make a seed bed. If the sward there is less trouble from the onion fly or mixed with clover when turned maggot, and plants being at uniform disit was found that commercial fertilitis claimed that there is as much profit in ald be used instead of stable manures, growing them now at 50 cents a bushel as dard articles were first used at a rate there used to be at \$1, and when a season ton to a ton per acre. The larger like this winter comes that they sell for \$3

re, and seemed to produce as good We have alluded to the nutritive quality it was not expected to add as much of the onion, and we may call to mind that rength of the soil for future crops, the hard-working French peasant, lacking intil science had demonstrated that meat, will make his dinner or his luncheon ogen and potash were needed and of black bread, adding thereto a raw onion, little phosphoric acid was taken by not merely as a relish, but as the more bulb did the growers begin to feel hearty part of the food, while for the same that they could grow onions year purpose the Italian, Spanish and Mexican at successfully upon the same soil substitute their stronger native garlic, and

The onion has long been known as a a usual rule to sow onions in drills medicinal plant. In the old days, when in fourteen inches apart, but in some many places one must go many miles to find er crops were grown with them. a physician, perhaps not qualified for his Shode Island there were alternate duties when found, there were usually old onions and carrots. Near Boston women of much experience who were to condense for the benefit of our readers said to cross the continent without re-leing, often much overcrowded, resulting in death such as we think will help them in this matrows of early celery such as they who, at least, by simple remedies and good ween boards, and from five to six nursing could check the progress of ordinary shippers. ween two rows of the late celery diseases until the doctor could reach the be banked. The onions are ripe patient with his saddle bags or little box of the way before the celery is much drugs, when the case was in God's hands, grown. Lettuce seed is and if the drugs were rightly used and not

sown with onion seed to mark the too powerful, there might be a recovery. they may be hoed before the Onions stewed to a pulp, and the juice thus grown, or a lot of plants to be loaf sugar, was a remedy for coughs, colds here after the onions have come up, and bronchial troubles, and may have preaps other crops are used in other vented many cases from resulting in mem-

antiseptic, prevented blood poisoning, and tremely cold weather.

pests.

The sailor on a long voyage or the soldier with few vegetables and less fruit, has often proved the value of the onion in curing or preventing scurvy, for many years the pest of whalers and voyagers around the world. Therefore we wish success to the growers of the fragrant bulb, and while we cannot expect that they will obtain as high prices for them another season as they bring now, we certainly hope they will be able to grow them and be well repaid for their labor.

er's Bulletin No. 125, treats upon the " Pro-

tection of Food Products from Injurious Temperatures," and while the Bulletin is ter, whether they are farmers, dealers or mer.

European countries, have cut down our export trade.

The onions are started under glass, not dangerous pin worms.

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The onions are started under glass, not dangerous pin worms. The usual method of growing this crop and the field having been well prepared it is again eaten freely by older people not only of packing in paper, straw or sawdust, box- than those with open ventilators. The usual method of growing this crop has been to prepare the ground as early in ventilated or common cars should be transferred to refrigerator cars when temptated or common cars should be transferred to refrigerator cars when temptated or common cars should be transferred to refrigerator cars when temptated or common cars should be transferred to refrigerator cars when temptate to dissolve growed or story in the bladder. to dissolve gravel or stone in the bladder. in paper lining, snipping to Atlantic Coast, the cars pass through so perature reaches 10° above zero. With fallbed bed, by plowing, frequent harrowing three inches high or more, are taken by one only bed bed, by plowing, frequent harrowing three inches high or more, are taken by one only was need bed, by plowing, frequent harrowing three inches high or more, are taken by one only bed bed, by plowing, frequent harrowing three inches high or more, are taken by one only bed bed, by plowing, frequent harrowing three inches high or more, are taken by one only bed bed by steam, stoves or salamanders. seed ned, by plowing, frequent harrowing and a raking not only to remove stones, but boy, who distributes them along the row two onion was used upon ulcers and stress and stress and stress are stated by steam, stoves or satamanders. I many different climates that the cars may be ing temperature all the ventilators should onion was used upon ulcers and sores. Shippers say that the lined cars give suffined by, who distributes them along the row two onion was used upon ulcers and sores. Shippers say that the lined cars give suffined by, who distributes them along the row two onion was used upon ulcers and sores. and a raking not only to remove stones, but boy, who distributes them along the row two caused by a wound from rusty and it four inches apart, while another as caused by a wound from rusty and it four inches apart, while another as caused by a wound from rusty and it four inches apart, while another as caused by a wound from rusty and it four inches apart, while another as caused by a wound from rusty and it four inches apart, while another as caused by a wound from rusty and it four inches apart, while another as caused by a wound from rusty and it four inches apart, while another as caused by a wound from rusty and it four inches apart, while another as caused by a wound from rusty and it four inches apart, while another as caused by a wound from rusty and it four inches apart, while another as caused by a wound from rusty and it four inches apart, while another as caused by a wound from rusty and it four inches apart, while another as caused by a wound from rusty and it four inches apart, while another as caused by a wound from rusty and it four inches apart, while another as caused by a wound from rusty and it four inches apart, while another as caused by a wound from rusty and it four inches apart, while another as caused by a wound from rusty and it four inches apart, while another as caused by a wound from rusty and it four inches apart, while another as caused by a wound from rusty and it four inches apart, while another as caused by a wound from rusty and it four inches apart, while another as caused by a wound from rusty and it four inches apart, while another as caused by a wound from rusty and it four inches apart, while another as caused by a wound from rusty and it four inches apart, while another as caused by a wound from rusty and it four inches apart, while another as caused by a wound from rusty and it four inches apart, while another as caused by a wound from rusty and it four inches apart, while another as caused by a wound from rusty and it four inches apart, while another as caused by a wo then with seed drill put in from four to six quickly presses the earth firmly around the or by the bite of an animal, and it, as an specially built cars may be needed in ex-

pounds of seed to the acre. Well-rotted roots.

| Packed in straw on all sides, particular attention to be packed in straw on all sides, particular attentions at the sides at th can be safely shipped when temperature and to have the car full. Manure is also If insomnia and nervous debility had been outside is 20°, and in refrigerator cars at 10°, used largely, covering the bottom of the car, them. They certainly knew that a into a warm place without carting any great cars of perishable goods are sometimes covhandful of onion skins in the hen's nest distance. If an ordinary car is lined with ered with canvas on the north side. If prodwould prevent her forsaking her nest be- thick paper tacked to the wall, and an inner uce has been at a low temperature for some cause of lice, and that the half of a raw board keeps produce a few inches away time before it is put into the car, it is in poor kept lice from becoming too troublesome. at least twelve degrees higher than outside. Potatoes are said to endure more cold when potatoes, as they can be heated by ordinary 60°, and closed, may endure 10° to 20° below stove when outside temperature is 20°, below, zero for four or five days without injury.

nearly to the top, and these are to be filled

packed in straw on all sides, particular attenknown to the old ladies of a century ago or from zero to 10° if the car is first heated they could have found in the onion a remedy and at the end of the journey taken at once a north wind is blowing across the prairie, should be put in a paper bag, and then in onion rubbed on the neck of calf or colt from the wall, the temperature may average condition to withstand low temperature. fruit quickly after stoves are out, then put Then no one expected young animals or Cars sheathed inside with tongued and in motion than when standing still, but take stoves out again and close the car tight, tances apart are more uniform in size. Thus school children to be entirely free from these grooved boards are thought best for shipping goods packed in a refrigerator car at 50° to when they think it safe for forty-eight to

in camp, restricted to a diet of salt meats if a man is in charge to keep up the fires. Fresh beef should be shipped in cars at a The best refrigerator cars will carry such temperature of 36°, although under favor- on straw. Potatoes are packed in straw, goods safely at 20° below zero, if they are able conditions it may go all right at 40°. It bulkheaded back from door, the centre of not subject to it for more than three or four should be chilled to this point in cold days, but the ordinary refrigerator cars are room before being put on the cars. In windouble lining goes. If temperature is at 20° not considered safe for very perishable ter the car should be kept up to 36° by stoves or lower, barrels should be lined with thick goods at much below zero. In winter they or oil lamps. If the refrigerator cars are not paper, and at extremely low temperature are used without ice in sending goods from used, the meat should be wrapped in bur- they should be covered with the sar the Pacific coast, the cars being lined and laps, and carcasses hung so as not to touch | Early vegetables from the South to Northwith padded doors, have the hatches closed one another. Meat thoroughly cooled may ern markets forty-eight hours or more away in cold climates, and ventilators opened in be kept a week in an ordinary box car if should be in open-work baskets, slatted passing through warmer climates. A new temperature outside is 50° or below, and boxes or barrels with holes cut in them to Proper Temperatures for Food Products. and much used refrigerator car is described weather is dry, but changes of 10° to 20° in allow circulation of air. As a rule shippers The Department of Agriculture, in Farm- as double lined, with four galvanized iron temperature should be avoided, as they are will not send them when temperature is at cylinders at each end inside, from floor injurious. Poultry if shipped at 50° or 20° or lower, and in no case at 32° if it is higher should be packed in ice or burlaps, raining or snowing. with ice, broken in lumps as large as the but under 50° in dry weather needs no extra In a future article we will give what the fist, and salt tamped down hard. They are precautions. Live poultry in coops are bulletin says about cold storage tempera-

Milk should be reduced to 40°, but should It is a mistake to build fires in round- never be frozen. Eggs packed in cases, with from a tomato plant can be rooted in a box The first part of the book is devoted to the houses where cars of produce are stored, as the pasteboard division and layer of oats or of sand kept moist, just as easily as the protection during transportation of perish- a uniform temperature just above freezing is chaff, should not have a lower temperature florist roots slips from his geraniums and able freight, in which they include fruit and most favorable. Cars for grain need arrange- than 28°, but will usually come through all other soft wood plants, yet such is the case. vegetables, milk, dairy products, fresh ments which will ventilate and at the same right where it is 5° to 10° below zero if in meats, poultry, game, fish, oysters, clams, time protect contents from rain, sparks and refrigerator cars, or at 10° above in common plants too. Those who train their tomatoes

WHOLE NO. 3086

used. Extreme heat and cold are injurious to cheese. It freezes slowly, takes a long time to thaw cout, and becomes dry and crumbly, never again being firm and stick-ing together. At 10° above zero it freezes if on the road one or two days. Skimmilk cheese freezes quicker than full cream cheese. If allowed to reach above 75° or 80° it.shows bad effects, which causes it to swell and ferment, and in cases of extreme weather either way shipments are withheld for a few days.

Fish are "shipped by express or freight. By express they are sent in barrels packed in ice. By freight in easks holding 600 pounds each, or boxes on wheels of 1000 pounds each. In carload lots, in bins built in the cars and thoroughly iced. The ice should equal half the fish in weight. Under favorable conditions, they are sound and marketable 30 days after being caught and packed in ice. The entrails should be removed before shipping, as they are the parts that most readily decay. They should be used as soon as thawed, as they decay rap-

shucked oysters, shipped in their own liquor, will not spoil if frozen in transportation. Thick or fat clams and oysters do not freeze as readily as lean ones, as they contain less water, and oysters do not freeze as readily as clams. When frozen in the shell they should be allowed to thaw out gradually in a cool place. They freeze more readily in fair weather with a stiff wind than in a snow storm, and should be shipped in tight barrels, lined with paper.

Fruits are often in more danger from decomposition by heating than from cold, as they generate heat. The same care that keeps out cold helps to keep in the heat, and carload of fruit nearly ripe, closed up tight in a refrigerator car without ice, at a temperature above 50°, may generate heat enough instwenty-four hours to spoil it. A uniform temperature of 40° to 50° will keep it for twenty or thirty days, if carefully handled. Strawberries have been sent from Florida to Chicago, and put in cold-storage rooms have kept four weeks after being picked, in perfect condition.

Fruit for immediate loading should be gathered in the coolest hour of the day, or if subjected to a high temperature before being loaded, should be cooled immediately. The temperatures should be such as to cool it in four or five hours, and Southern shippers declare it to be unsafe to load fruit, particularly peaches and canteloppes, directly from the field. One Southern railroad has announced an intention to erect cooling rooms to put such fruit in proper condition before loading it on the cars.

Tropical fruit in ordinary freight cars cannot be safely shipped when temperature is below 30°, unless not likely to be over twelve hours on the road, and then it should be carefully packed in straw or hay. More hardy Northern fruit can be shipped at 25°, but need to have similar protection, and long exposure to 20° is considered dangerous to their safety. Foods in cans or glass should not be sent far when temperature is below freezing point.

Oranges from Florida to points as far north as Minnesota are started in ventilator cars, and at Nashville are changed to refrigerator cars, the ventilators being left open if temperature is above freezing, but at St. Louis these are closed and cars made air and fill the gap between our native crops.

tight. Oranges and lemons are packed in But they, with an increased production in growing onions is responsible for lessening whether they had the stomach worms liable shipped, and whether kept in motion on the varied less in refrigerator cars than in fruit erates, and each layer of crates rests on and in ventilated or common cars should be ing temperature all the ventilators should For lemens the lowest temperature for openand for bananas 45°, and some shippers say

With a carload of bananas a man usually heavy canvas bag, then packed in salt hay. At 45° they chill, turn black and fail to ripen. Some shippers heat refrigerator cars to about 90° by oil stoves, then load the them in again and heat to 85° to 90°, then sixty hours, even if temperature goes to zero.

Apples, pears and quinces in barrels have each layer of barrels covered with or resting the car empty, and car filled as high as

tures.

Not many farmers know that a branch canned fruit and vegetables, and most cinders, and should be adopted by all roads. ones if not more than 48 hours on the road. to grow upright by tying to stakes, have to in sight, and often a fair crop of pressed out and sweetened to a syrup with bottled goods. These need to be protected An experiment with five cars of oranges, A firm of wholesale dealers in butter and cut away many side branches which they thus grown, or a lot of plants to be loaf sugar, was a remedy for coughs, colds from frost or excessive heat, making a seven days trip from California, cheese say that butter is not affected by excent utilize in this way, and they will often and by ventilation from such gases as are generated by some of these classes. Was made in 1895. Two refrigerator cars treme cold, and in cold storage it is carried come into bearing as quickly as the main generated by some of these classes. had ventilators closed from 4 A. M. to 8 P. from zero to 10° above, but from zero to 32° stalk. Also those who buy plants can make here the prepay the expense of caring braneous croup or diphtheria. Raw onions, belp repay the expense of caring braneous croup or diphtheria. Raw onions, b

Agricultural.

Dairy Notes.

Probably next to the use of the separa-tor there is no method of butter mak-ing which requires so little labor in caring for the milk and cream and the utensils as the deep setting cans put in water at a temperature from 32° from 50°. were those who advocated the temperature, or that produced by placing them in ice water, as bringing the cream to the surface in the shortest time, while others were as certain that this extreme cooling gave a tallowy texture to the butter, and did not develop the better flavor of the butter that came from a slower raising of the cream at the temperature of good spring or well water, about 48° to 50°, cooled a little lower with ice if it were at hand when the cans of hot milk were first put in. We think the last were right, so far as the flavor and grain of the butter were concerned. we doubt if even this would give as good flavor as a slower raising of the cream, such as could be brought about when the milk was put in shallow pans 11 to three inches deep, set where the temperature was nearly uniform at 50° to 60°, skimmed after twenty-four to thirty-six hours standing, ripened from twelve to fifteen hours before churning, and churned at 56° to 58° in hot weather and 60° to 63° in cold weather. How much effect bacteria had on the product we cannot say, 5.1 pounds, a gain of four-fifths of a pound who most depends upon the creameries and culls \$1.50. String beans in small supwas made in this way, and if dairymen could control conditions to be sure of the purity of the milk, and that the temperatures would be as above given, there would not be any better prices paid for creamery butter than could be obtained for such dairy butter. And we think today there is some dairy butter made in this way that is classed as "gilt edged." and sold at prices far above, if not double, the highest quotations for

Those who have winter rye growing to be used as an early pasture for the cows and young cattle will do well to remember that it is a laxative food, particularly when it is making a rapid growth, and the cattle should not be turned on it without having a good feed of hay before going out. They should not be kept on it too long at one time, especially at first, and then at night again as much hay as they will eat clean. A neglect of these conditions may cause scouring and a loss instead of an increase in production of milk or of growth on young animals. The succulent feed is all right when rightly used. but too sudden a change from dry hay to green rye should be avoided, or even to green pastures of any sort.

It is customary for many writers on dairy matters and speakers at dairy meetings to express regret that we cannot gain a larger to the fact that our exporters do not send better qualities, and thus the reputation of United States goods suffers there. As a rule, our exporters know their own business better than those who are not in the export grades of butter here greater than the supply, and many times within the years that we have watched our markets, when the highe know that if they can buy renovated or imi- vegetable matter, when the grade creamery that sells at 22 to 25 cents a pound extremely dry. in our market.

sold at about three cents a pound it was on this section has usually been about three taken for export trade very quickly. At tons per annum, so that the first crop would that price it could scarcely have been sold at average about six tons.

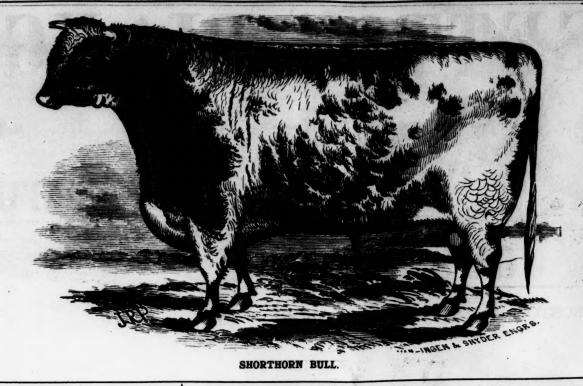
We wish there were no butter or cheese made in this country that graded lower than months the land must be reseeded. extra, as it would mean a larger profit to the dairymen and better food for the consumcountries buy so much oleo oil in the United all vegetation. States and export so much butter, and those may believe it who will, but there are others who think that much of the oleo oil goes to the creameries there, and helps to increase their butter exports.

A writer in the Farmer's Guide relates his experience with the hand separator. and churning the cream he found by a two and do good work. months record that he made a pound of butter from a little over twenty-four pounds of butter made from the same weight of milk. He also learned another thing from his daily record of weight of milk and amount of butter made. He did not feed any grain during the summer while cows were on grass last year, and it required from twenty-one to twenty-five pounds of milk to make a pound of butter, but he began to feed grain n October, and as he gradually approached full rations, the amount of butter increased until in January he could make a pound of butter from 17.8 pounds of milk. The churn test from June 1 to Sept. 30 showed 4.3 pounds of milk, and from Oct. 1 to Jan. 31

Cows Made To Breed

By injecting with Hood Farm Breeding Powder. Over 75 per cent. of cows treated with it for failure to breed have since bred. After Abortion all cows should be treated. It thoroughly disinfects,—kills germs and puts organs in normal condition. \$1 and \$2.50. Dollar size, mail \$1.15, lion. \$1 and \$2.50. Dollar size, mail \$1.15, large, four times more, express, \$2.75. Mood Farm Milk Fever Cure saves 90 per cent. of cows attacked by this disease. \$2.50. By express, \$2.75. Extra good Jersey bull calves and Berkshire swine generally for sale. Correspondence solicited. Mention this paper. Address C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

all they are good for. Where customers are



A commercial creamery run by expert

exact scientific dairying in any locality.

has long since found out that his worl

higher profits they yielded. When the milk

of the two came to the creamery, the ordi-

that it discouraged the owner from any fur-

better lesson could be taught dairymen of

men who understood their side of the ques-

Butter Market.

Boston market was almost bare of extra

resh creamery on Monday morning, and

Northern assorted sizes sold readily on

arrival at 25 cents, with some receivers

wanting a half-cent more, with Western

assorted spruce and large tubs Northern at

244 cents, and Western ash at 24 to 244 cents.

week aggregated 18,436 tubs and 15,617 boxes

a total weight of 798,027 pounds, including

the latter left out, the net total is 736,527

week and 550,833 pounds for the correspond

from the week before, but a considerable in-

Storage Company last week was reduced

Vegetables in Boston Market.

There is but a limited supply of fresh-

grown vegetables in the market here, as sup-

a box, new beets at \$1.50 a dozen bunches

nips 50 to 60 cents a bushel and flat

scarce at \$2 to \$2.75 a barrel and yellow 80

Spanish \$1.50 a crate and Bermuda \$2.75.

Leeks, 40 to 50 cents a dozen and radishes

30 to 40 cents. Cucumbers more abundant,

No. 1 at \$10 to \$15 per hundred and No.

basket cases. Rhubarb is lower at 5 to 8

cents a pound, and celery higher at \$7 to \$9

Cabbages are \$1.12 to \$1.38 a barrel, cauli-

Artichokes steady at \$1.50 a bushel.

crease as compared with last year.

prices another week.

C. S. WALTERS.

but we never ate finer-flavored butter than to each one hundred pounds of milk. While for the sale of his milk it presents some part of this gain may have been due to the cows being farther advanced in lacta- pay for their milk without much refertion, he believes, as we do, that some part of it was due to the better feeding.

Grass Culture.

No more important crop is raised on our Eastern farms than the grass crop. The practical experience of those who have been successful in grass growing is valuable to every one who is facing the problem today of larger farm crops. We know of no one who has given so much attention to grass culture as our correspondent, George M. Clark of Higganum, Ct. What he has to say is the result of practical experience and years of observation. His success in raising large hay crops under unfavorable circumstances been quite remarkable. The condition of his field when he com-

in them.

menced to reclaim it was below the average, The land was so poor, or dormant, that little or no value had been obtained from it in fifty years. A portion of it was swamp; the northeast corner of the sixteenacre field was 125 feet lower than the northwest corner; the surface was half covered with rocks which had been removed before the cultivation of grass began. At least a thousand tons of boulders to each acre were drawn off and thrown into seven by nine feet ditches, sixteen rods of which held ucts, and usually to ascribe the cause of it one thousand tons. It cost \$100 at the rate of ten cents per ton to bury one thousand tons eighteen inches deep.

Mr. Clark says if he were to do the work over again he would not bury the rocks, but would draw them into one large heap, for trade. There is scarcely a season of year the reason that the ditch underdrained the when there is not a demand for the best land too much, and cut off the sub-soil water, which is very essential in the cultivation of any crop.

He found, in his experience, that with in- any region than this. But then we would grades of butter have been shipped to Eng- tensive cultivation and correct grading, there have to have honest creamery managers and | Liverpool from Aug. 12 to Feb. 9, 684,336 barland, the shippers have found it more profit- is seldom any need of any except surface able to send it back here and sell it in New drainage. The surface soil of his field York or Boston than to sell it there. They when finished was clay, hard pan and gravel, send what that market calls for, and they and loam and gravel. All of the decomposed tation or ladle-packed butter at about twelve finished, was swept off so that the surface cents a pound here, they can find customers was almost entirely made of hard pan and there at prices which will yield a profit, gravel. A portion of the field was too moist. while at the highest prices paid there, they As the land raised it became somewhat could not afford to send over our extra dryer, until, at the northwest corner, it was

In the sections where he had no ditches English buyers are searching our markets the grass has been much heavier. In a sec- Northern firsts selling well at 23 cents and today, not for our best grades of cheese, but tion of seven-eighths of an acre, where there Western at 22 to 23 cents. Eastern ranges ghty- from 20 to 23 cents in small supply. Seconds cannot find enough of it. When several seven tons of well-cured hay in eleven go from 20 to 21 cents. Stock from cold thousand boxes of cheese were so damaged by years, at the rate of slightly more than nine fire a few weeks ago in Montreal, that it was tons to the acre each year. The second crop June extra and 19 to 20 cents for

a profit in the poorest quarters of any city | As his best land was too moist for a genin the United States, but Liverpool, London eral crop, he was confronted with the quesand Manchester can find customers for it. tion how to renew the crop of grass without loss. The grass is cut July 1, and in two

He found that to reseed in a single season would always be a little more expensive. ers, but as long as low-grade goods are made The surface was elevated, twisted and we ought to be thankful that our exporters turned at least twenty-five times by farm can find a market abroad for it as a surplus machinery in two months. The sod was product that there is but little demand for quickly killed, but some of it at the time of n the home market, and we prefer that it seeding still remained upon the surface and should be so than that our dairyman should had to be removed, when, with a little more do as they say is done in Denmark and Hol- time, it would all have been plant food. For land, sell all the good butter for export and that reason Mr. Clark advises on all land eat oleomargarine themselves. This is given as an explanation of the reason that those vear, cultivate more thoroughly and kill out year, cultivate more thoroughly and kill out The most approved way, according to his

experience, to do this, is as follows: Commence July 1, stir and sunburn for two months, then sow rye and wheat. Then again get July and August for sunburning. killing, drying and renewing the soil. If the land is flat it might rest until spring and sow oats. The worst land, with two seasons of When he was setting his milk, skimming this intense cultivation, will go on for years

What we call "worn-out" farms are simply dormant. Intense cultivation with a milk. For the same length of time when little time and fertilizer will make them prousing the separator he made a pound of quee the largest crops of grass. Notice the butter from eighteen pounds of milk, which truck gardener. He keeps his land in the was a gain of about thirty per cent. This air from spring to fall, year after year, conincrease was not kept up through the sum- tinually increasing his product. He cultimer, but he had averaged a gain of twenty vates and feeds, keeps on cultivating, feedper cent. for fifteen months in the amount of ling and selling. He actually gets more cash from a three-acre farm than the average farmer from 180 acres.

In Mr. Clark's little hay circular which he sis distributing free by mail to our reader who write him for it, he admits that J. H. Hale of South Glastonbury, Ct., was the first man of his acquaintance to find intense cultivation, and he found it by trying to kill witch grass. He killed the grass and made a crop of corn in a drought. He said intense cultivation, bone, muriate of potash and nitrate of soda would make a large grass crop. That is where Mr. Clark started, he claiming that intense cultivation is more than half the battle. To use his language The heavens possess life and light. Stir the earth and you will take the vitality in it. The stir kills foul germs. Every time you stir the soil more weed seeds are sprouted \$2.50 a case. Hothouse tomatoes 40 to 50 and then killed, and thus the land is

Dairying for the Creamery.

Fancy herds of cows are not alone inended for the farmer who can make a specialty of supplying city customers with ne cream and milk, although sometimes the impression seems to prevail that this is very particular about their cream and milk very particular about their cream and mink and are willing to pay good prices for higher, at \$1.25 to \$1.50 a bushel. Endive them, fancy Alderney and Jersey cows \$1 to \$1.50 a dozen and parsley \$2 to \$2.50 a bushel. Endive to \$3.50, Baldwin \$3 to \$3.50 for fancy Greenings goods. The popular demand for quantity rather tant. Many a man who though he to \$3.50 for fancy Greenings goods. The popular demand for quantity rather tant. Many a man who though he to \$3.50 for fancy Greenings goods. The popular demand for quantity rather tant. Many a man who though he to \$3.50 for fancy Greenings goods. The popular demand for quantity rather tant. Many a man who though he to \$3.50 for fancy Greenings goods. The popular demand for quantity rather tant. Many a man who though he to \$3.50 for fancy Greenings goods. The popular demand for quantity rather tant. Many a man who though he to \$3.50 for fancy Greenings goods. The popular demand for quantity rather tant. Many a man who though he to \$3.50 for fancy Greenings goods. The popular demand for quantity rather tant. Many a man who though he to \$3.50 for fancy Greenings goods. The popular demand for quantity rather tant. Many a man who though he to \$3.50 for fancy Greenings goods. The popular demand for quantity rather tant. Many a man who though he to \$3.50 for fancy Greenings goods. The popular demand for quantity rather tant. Many a man who though he to \$3.50 for fancy Greenings goods. The popular demand for quantity rather tant. Many a man who though he to \$3.50 for fancy Greenings goods. The popular demand for quantity rather tant. Many a man who though he to \$3.50 for fancy Greenings goods. The popular demand for quantity rather tant. Many a man who though he to \$3.50 for fancy Greenings goods. The popular demand for quantity rather tant. Many a man who though he to \$3.50 for fancy Greenings goods. The popular demand for quantity rather tant. Many a man who though he to \$3.50 for fancy Greenings goods. The popular demand for quantity rather tant. Many a man who though he

ply at \$4.50 to \$5 a crate. Mushroom quite a different aspect. Creameries which cheaper at 35 to 50 cents a pound.

Potatoes in full supply and only fair demand and a little weak at quotations. Houlence to the butter fat in it will never encourage a farmer to make the most of his herd. ton Green Mountains bring 65 cents, extra It is always quantity and not quality that Aroostook 63 cents and fair to good 60 to 62 he aims for, and as a result the owner of cents a bushel. Extra Hebrons 60 cents, good 58 cents and Dakota Red 50 to 53 cents. fancy cows would be placed at a disadvan-York State white 50 to 55 cents for long and tage. Very often where farmers co-operate 50 cents for round. Western white 50 to 53 to run a creamery the milk is bought on the wrong basis. No effort is made to distincents for round and 50 cents for long. guish between the milk which is rich in Sweets in small demand and limited supply butter fats and that which is very deficient at \$1.50 to \$2 for Jersey double-head barrels

Export Apple Trade.

business and scientific men never commits The total apple shipments to European this error. The milk is all purchased on the ports for the week ending Feb. 23, 1901, were basis of the butter fat contents, and there is 15,149 barrels, including 12,115 barrels to encouragement given to all farmers to own Liverpool, 2448 barrels to London, 431 barbetter cows and to feed them better. This rels to Glasgow and 155 barrels various. is the only fair method of dealing, and it is the exports included 2663 barrels from the only method which will stimulate more Boston, 2324 barrels from New York, 7160 barrels from Portland, 2520 barrels from If milk is purchased by the creamery on Halifax and 502 barrels from St. this basis there is more money to be made in For the same week last year the Halifax and 502 barrels from St. John. dairying than many find is the case today shipments were 17,004 barrels. The when they sell their products to the city total apple shipments since the opening milk dealer. The rich milk and cream from of the season have been 1,256,018 barrels, Jersey cows will in this way more than pay same time last year 1,175,367 barrels. In for the extra cost and feed of the animals. detail the shipments have been 392,334 bar-I have neighbors who receive good incomes rels from Boston, 226,016 barrels from New from high-bred stock simply because there York, 193,221 barrels from Portland, 246,955 is a first-class creamery which buys the milk on an honest basis. The farmer who barrels from Montreal, 171,086 barrels from Halifax, 20,801 barrels from Annapolis and raises common, ordinary cows in this locality 5605 barrels from St. John, N. B.

Letter from Liverpool to Chester R. Lawdid not pay. There was a premium placed upon high-bred animals because of the rence, Faneuil Hall Market, dated Feb. 16, says that Maine Baldwins show improvement in condition, some fully equal to any received this season. Canadian stock shows nary cow's product suffered so in comparison up well excepting Russets, which lack color and are somewhat spotted. Spys are scarce. ther work from that line. Probably no but reports of larger quantities coming. They are in good demand. California Pippins are bringing better prices. Receipts at rels, 60,384 boxes. To same date last year 559,-106 barrels. Quotations: Boston and Maine Baldwin tight No. 1 \$3.12 to \$4.20, No. 2 and slack packed \$2.16 to \$3.54. Ben Davis \$3.36 to \$4.44 for No. 1, and \$2.88 to \$3.78 for No. 2, Canadian Baldwin \$3.60 to \$5.52 for No. 1, and No. 2 \$3.12 to \$4.56. Spy \$3.72 to \$5.76 for No. 1 and \$3.36 to \$4.50 for No. 2. Russets \$3.42 to \$4.80 for No. 1 and \$2.88 to \$3.84 for No. 2. Ben Davis, Canada Red and Seeks No. 1 \$3.60 to \$5.04, No. 2-\$3.36 to \$4.20, California Pippins \$1.74 to \$1.92 a

New York Markets.

Southern vegetables generally are in light supply, with fair demand for prime lots, but storage in good demand 21 to 22 cents for nany not first class. Native winter vegetables enough to keep about steady prices. firsts. Extra dairy is 21 cents for Vermont Long Island potatoes in bulk \$1.50 to \$1.75 a and 20 cents for New York, with firsts at 18 to 19 cents and seconds at 17 to 18 Western per 180 pounds \$1.25 to \$1.75, sacks cents. There is fair demand for boxes \$1.40 to \$1.60, Bermuda prime \$4.50 to \$5, and prints, and extra northern creamery is No. 2 \$3 to \$3.50, and Havana \$3 to \$4, 251 cents, western 25 cents, extra dairy 22 to Vineland sweets \$2 to \$2.50 a barrel, and 23 cents, and common to good 19 to 21 cents. other Jersey \$1.50 to \$2. Onions, Connecti-Renovated butter also in good demand at 17 cut or Long Island per barrel, white \$3.50 to to 19 cents for choice and fair to good at 12 to 19 cents for choice and fair to good at 12 to 15 cents. Imitations are selling better at State and Western yellow, double head bar-13\(\frac{1}{2}\) cents for seconds, 14 cents for large rels \$2.50 to \$3, Orange County bags, tubs first, and 15 cents for small extra. white \$3 to \$5, yellow \$2.50 to \$3.25, Ladles in limited demand at 12 to 14 cents. red \$2.50 to \$3, Bermuda \$2.25 to \$2.50 Jobbers are holding best creamery at 26 to 27 cents for tubs and 28 cents for boxes and 75 cents a barrel, New Bermuda 75 cents to a crate and Havana \$2.25. Old beets are \$1 a crate, Florida 65 to 85 cents a crate or \$4 to \$5 per 100 bunches, and New Orleans The receipts of butter at Boston for the \$2.50 to \$3 per hundred. Old carrots 60 cents to \$1 a barrel, new Bermuda 75 cents 31,500 pounds in transit for export, and, with bunches. Parsnips old 75 cents to \$1 a barrel. Russia turnips 70 to 85 cents. Celery, pounds, against 813,398 pounds the previous ng week last year. This shows a falling off dozen, with small and medium from 15 to Native cabbages \$12 to \$15 per ton. Flor-

The exports of butter from Boston for the veek were 86,095 pounds, against none last ida mostly poor and dull at \$1,50 and \$2,50 year. From New York the exports amounted a barrel crate. Florida cauliflower \$2 to \$3 to 11,228 tubs, and from Montreal, by the a basket. California \$1.25 to \$2.50 a case, way of Portland, 730 packages were sent off. The stock in the Quincy Market Cold poor. Brussels sprouts 8 to 10 cents a quart. Norfolk kale in demand at \$1 a barrel. about 4000 tubs. The Eastern Company reports a stock of 4590 tubs, against 904 tubs tomatoes at \$1.50 to \$3 a carrier for Florida last year, and, with these added, the total \$1 to \$2 for Havana and 20 to 35 cents a stock is 31,465 tubs, against 15,066 tubs a year

Other hothouse products, asparagus \$5 to \$6 a dozen, rhubarb 30 to 40 cents, radishes \$1.50 to \$3 per 100 bunches, cucumbers, prime to choice \$1.25 to \$1.50 a dozen and No. 2 75 cents to \$1. Lettuce choice 40 cents plies from Southern points are light. Old a dozen, and poor to fair 75 cents to \$1 a upon the wall, the memorandum book in the ence in the elevation. But the chief carrots and beets are steady at 40 to 50 cents case of 4 to 5 dozen. Mushrooms 20 to 40 pocket, the piles of bags at the depot, the case of 4 to 5 dozen. Mushrooms 20 to 40 pocket, the piles of bags at the depot, the cents a pound. New Orleans green stuff in all-pervading odor in the air, all tell the water soon becomes so contaminate the water so and beet greens 60 to 70 cents a box. Parslight supply, chicory at \$4 to \$6 a barrel, escarol \$4 to \$5, romaine the same, with turnips 30 to 40 cents, with white French Bermuda crates and Florida baskets \$1.25 to \$1.50 each. New Orleans lettuce \$2 to \$4 a ready made. Such are the easy fertilizers. barrel, balf-barrel baskets Florida \$2 to \$3.50, They are quite generally bought without the farm more cheaply than in the le 90 cents. Native onions also scarce at \$3.25 to \$4 for choice to fancy lots. and Charleston \$1 to \$2, with Carolina bushel baskets 75 cents to \$1.25. Florida peppers \$1.25 to \$2.25 a carrier. Okra from the price are the controlling factors in the the wind power is better, and by tank Havana dull at \$1.50 to \$3 a carrier. Parsley weak at \$1.75 to \$2.25 per box for Bermuda. 2 at \$5 to \$8. Green peppers scarce at \$2 to and \$3 to \$3.50 per 100 bunches of New Orcents a pound, and Southern \$3 to \$4 for six- and \$1.25 for Baltimore.

Lettuce varies from \$1 to \$2 a box. Southern spinach is in small supply, and good Norfolk brings \$3 a barrel. Dandelions

Cream Separators.

The dairy or farm users of cream separator may well profit by the experience and follow the example of the creamery or factory users of such machines on a large scale.

The differences between a superior and an inferior separator are just as relatively material to the farm user as to the factory user. The amount is not a couple of thousand dollars a year, of course, as it is with the factory user, but it is from \$25 to \$75, according to the quantity of milk, and that means just as much to the farm user. Moreover a De Laval machine is twice as well made and will last at least twice as long.

Every large and experienced creamery or factory concern in the country is now using De Laval machines and buying them exclusively. Nearly all these concerns have tried various "cheaper" makes of separators and many have cast aside thousands of dollars worth of them.

Such facts mean something to every user or intending buyer of a separator-big or little. The differences between small separators are just the same as between big ones.

The De Laval machines can alone employ the patent protected "Alpha" disc system of divided strata separation. They bring standard prices and are made accordingly. In consequence they are as superior to the best of other separators as such machines are to setting sys-

A "20th Century" De Laval Catalogue will help to make these facts plain and may be had for the asking.

tems. The poorer makes of other separators are mere fakes

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY. Randolph & Canal Sts.

CHICAGO 103 & 105 Mission St. SAN FRANCISCO. 74 CORTLANDT STREET. NEW YORK.

248 McDermot Ave. WINNIPEG.

and cooking winter apples \$1.50 to \$2. Cran- To make the cheap goods, either inferior berries in good supply and light demand raw material must be used, or else the at \$8 to \$9.50 per barrel for Cape Cod good crude stock must be diluted with choice and 87 to 87.50 for common to what is technically known as "filler," a fair, Jersey prime \$6.50 to \$7, or \$1.50 to material which the farmer calls "dirt." \$2.25 a crate. Grapes very dull. Catawba The latter is, it is to be hoped, and, indeed, at 8 to 10 cents a basket, 75 cents to \$1.25 a is thought to be, the more common expecase. Florida strawberries in light receipt, dient used. The economy of paying manuprime to fancy 30 to 45 cents a quart, poor to facturers, railroad magnates, general and fair 15 to 25 cents.

Domestic and Foreign Fruit.

With the receipts of apples amounting to 6089 barrels, and but 2663 barrels exported. last week the supply is good, but as suburban wishes to use a low grade of fertilizer to barrel, Jersey prime \$1.25 to \$1.50, State and markets are now calling for apples the demand is enough to maintain firm prices. his own low grade by mixing in more or less For same week a year ago 1040 barrels were muck or soil at home. received and none exported. King sell now at \$2.50 to \$3 a barrel, Spy \$2 to \$3, fancy Baldwins \$2.75 to \$3, and fresh-packed No. 1 Baldwin or Greening \$2.25 to \$2.75, and No. 2 \$1.25 to \$1.75, Talman Sweet \$1.50 to \$2.50 and mixed varieties \$1.50 to \$2. Cran- advanced. Let low grades alone-note the berries selling slowly; choice dark \$7.50 to character of the goods and their fitness for \$8, medium at \$6 to \$7, boxes \$2 to \$2.50. special needs—and buy as much plant food Florida strawberries in light supply and small demand at 30 to 40 cents a quart.

\$3.50 for bright, \$3 to \$3.25 for Russet, large his money. coarse \$2.50 to \$2.75. Grape fruit in demand at \$6 to \$7 a box for choice to fancy Jamaica oranges \$6 a barrel, boxes, 176, 200 to \$1 a crate, Southern \$2 to \$3 per 100 and 216 counts, \$3.50 to \$3.75, 126 and 150 counts \$3.25 to \$3.50. Grape fruit scarce at sounts \$3.25 to \$3.50. Grape fruit scarce at \$3.50 for fair, up to \$5 for choice. California seedlings \$1.87 to \$2.37 a box, Navels, 176, will be the best way," was the answer, and case, most at top price and some fancy a 200, 216 counts fancy, \$3.25 to \$3.50, choice little higher. Western large 50 to 75 cents a \$2.87 to \$3.25, 150 counts \$3 to \$3.25, 112 and 126 counts \$2.50 to \$2.75. California or other young animals are seldom lousy lemons scarce, many frosted in transportation and from \$2.50 to \$3.50 a box. Messina and Palermo 300 and 360 counts new \$3 to \$3.50 for choice, \$3.50 to \$4 for fancy. Old 420 and 500 counts \$1.75 to \$2. Malaga prime selling well, but much of it small and grapes \$3 to \$8 per cask, as to condition. Figs steady at 8 to 13 cents a pound. Dates 3 to 34 cents. Bananas in moderate request Florida egg plants \$1.50 to \$3 a box and at \$1.50 to \$2.50 a bunch as to size and con-

The Low-Down Commercial Fertilizer. with the idea that he will not have to d The commercial fertilizer is again in evidence. The barn door and the roadside fence beam with the advertisements which announce a multitude of brands as absolutely as those on the lower land at the foot superior to all competitors. The calendar story that spring is coming and that fertil-

izers are for sale. . Most farmers buy them in a bag, mixed, these days of driven wells, a pipe regard to their character or their fitness. when water is reached it is pure and—above everything else—time so, because the surface water The name and-above everything elsepurchase. Close buying is all right, but it water can be brought to house \$1.75 to \$2.25 per box for Bermuda, seldom happens in any trade that the yards, or carried to irrigate the garde o \$3.50 per 100 bunches of New Or- cheapest is the best, though it almost alberry bed in a way to make it dou Spinach \$1.75 to \$2.50 for Norfolk ways happens in the fertilizer trade that itself, first in saving of daily hard in the fertilizer trade that itself, first in saving of daily hard in the fertilizer trade that itself, first in saving of daily hard in the fertilizer trade that itself, first in saving of daily hard in the fertilizer trade that itself, first in saving of daily hard in the fertilizer trade that itself, first in saving of daily hard in the fertilizer trade that the yards, or carried to irrigate the garden or the fertilizer trade that itself, first in saving of daily hard in the fertilizer trade that itself, first in saving of daily hard in the fertilizer trade that itself, first in saving of daily hard in the fertilizer trade that itself, first in saving of daily hard in the fertilizer trade that itself, first in saving of daily hard in the fertilizer trade that itself, first in saving of daily hard in the fertilizer trade that itself, first in saving of daily hard in the fertilizer trade that itself, first in saving of daily hard in the fertilizer trade that itself, first in the fertilizer trade that its best is the cheapest. Yet the trade pump, and next in increased crops A fair supply of green peas from Florida has for years in some sections been largely water supply when needed. We have at \$2 to \$3 a basket, and some fancy lots in [low-grade goods-the cheap lowa box. Western Hubbard squash \$30 per higher. California boxes dull at \$2 to \$2.50. down brands. Every manufacturer selling and pump, built a tank, and laid pipe ton, marrow and turban \$1.50 a barrel. String beans in light receipt and higher at in Vermont makes brands of high, of increased value of his crops paid the \$2.50 to \$5 for Florida crates, but not many middle and of low grade. Every man of pense the first year, including cost of above \$4.50, and most sales \$3 to \$4. Hub- them would prefer to sell all of the best and engine. Farmers in the eastern flowers \$3 to \$3.50 a case, and sprouts 22 cents a quart, Norfolk kale \$1.25 a barrel. \$1 to \$1.25. No new squash in.

State of the poorest class, not because he get the United States to build rest cents a quart, Norfolk kale \$1.25 a barrel. \$1 to \$1.25. No new squash in.

Application of the poorest class, not because he get the United States to build rest cents and of the poorest class, not because he get the United States to build rest cents and of the poorest class, not because he get the United States to build rest cents and of the poorest class, not because he get the United States to build rest cents and of the poorest class, not because he get the United States to build rest cents and of the poorest class, not because he get the United States to build rest cents and of the poorest class, not because he get the United States to build rest cents and of the poorest class, not because he get the United States to build rest cents and of the poorest class, not because he get the United States to build rest cents and of the poorest class, not because he get the United States to build rest cents and of the poorest class, not because he get the United States to build rest cents and of the poorest class, not because he get the United States to build rest cents and of the poorest class, not because he get the United States to build rest cents and of the poorest class, not because he get the United States to build rest cents and of the poorest class, not because he get the United States to build rest cents and of the poorest class, not because he get the United States to build rest cents and of the poorest class, not because he get the United States to build rest cents and of the poorest class, not because he get the United States to build rest cents and of the poorest class, not because the get the poorest class and of Apples in liberal receipt, but good demand. profit is much the same in either case, but trying to do, and it may be a good thin Spitzenburg are \$3 to \$5 a barrel, Newtown for the sake of his own good reputation. Spitzenburg are \$3 to \$5 a barrel, Newtown for the sake of his own good reputation. Pippin \$1.25 to \$4, Ben Davis and Spy \$2.50 The popular demand for quantity rather tant. Many a man who thought he

local agents good money for mixing, bagging, freighting and selling from four hundred to eight hundred pounds of everyday dirt in every ton of fertilizer does not appear. It is far better for the farmer who buy less of a higher class goods and to make

The Vermont Experiment Station has for years been preaching this doctrine. It has inculcated several notions concerning the fertilizer trade, none of which has had any more certain foundation' than the one here for a dollar as can be got. Nine times in ten the farmer who buys the cheap goods gets Florida oranges in fair supply at \$3.25 to the most weight but the least plant food for

LICE ON YOUNG ANIMALS

Years ago we heard a farmer ask (another what ne should use to kill the lice on his calve Well," said the old man, "a little grease will calves were very lean the reply was as they get so the vermin do not seem to but poultry for many years, and hope poultry yard. But remember that go good care and cleanliness are the thi hose pests will not thrive upon

FARM WELLS. greatest importance. In many insta vards, and selects the lowest point as a where the wells near the top of the hill though there may be fifty or a hundred the well on the low ground is that it unfit for use, either by the family or for to be healthy they must have pur he put down driven wells, bought a tigate the irrigation problem when

not ofter with ven orchard. The fol tin issue rior may appears t 4510 nurs

mployme ultivatio worth of nurseries. 11 grow ased upo and trees re fruit mall frui nd evergr he larges umbering At the n

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cultural hards had who set thi the trees c eturns. ing we welve yes lould no ars, unl utting be ne of the in 1854, is by in it d ears old. grower it i Mention

Doultry.

A Dollar a Year for Each Hen. If any could depend upon making a net a dollar a year from each hen, it

be unprofitable work to conduct try business on a large scale. It is to make this amount in some inand we kear of undoubted cases his is made from a colony of one hunmore. But to make such a profit it sary that intensive culture should be and rigidly lived up to. It is more y that the average neu makes only of half this amount, or say from seventy-five cents per year. now of a colony of hens that has in

ear averaged a net profit of \$1.25 They were a selected lot, howhardly represented what all the a farm could do. There is exeason why such a colony should by itself. Select from the farm layers and put them together parate colony. Then keep an of all the eggs they lay. If reason some of the hens should keep up their standard, take of this colony, and add those the general yard which show qualificathe select company. This selective is an excellent training in showing what hens of the flock are the best at can be accomplished if one weeds lock could be brought up to this high no longer be fit for the company they are in. colony of layers, a second colony should then be started. This one might be just a little and it can be used as a feeder for the first. a year is often enough. By earrying this policy right through the whole farm the chickens will all be graded in a short time according to their profitableness, and one knows at once how to handle them. There is more chance of profit in this a mixed condition, with good, bad and indifferent lavers together.

Pennsylvania. ANNIE C. WEBSTER.

Poultry and Game.

fowl are 12 to 13 cents and common to good freedom from fungus disease. 10 to 11 cents. Ducks are steady at 12 to 14 Western dry packed chickens in demand cents, average choice 10½ to 11½ and common found the Wickson the best of them. to 10 cents. Fowl choice in boxes 101 to 11 to 12 cents, small and slips 10 cents, and old

day and Wednesday of next week are the Hebrew Purim holidays, and there will be thinning fruit. The standard Baldwin The Montreal Trade Bu

borticultural.

Orchard and Garden.

now nine feet eight inches in circumference seen in Springfield markets. at the ground, and holds that size to the branches, and its spread from tip to tip of limbs is over one hundred feet. It bears enormous crops of fruit in the good years even now. Those who advocate close plant- ceipts of hay have been very moderate for ing, and our Western orchardists who say that the bearing season of a fruit tree does

The following extract from a census bulletin issued by the Department of the Interior may be of interest to some of our readers:

From the tabulations in this bulletin it appears that there are in the United States 4510 nurseries, valued at \$41,978,835.80, and occupying 172,806 acres of land, with an invested capital of \$52,425,669.51, and giving employment to 45,657 men, 2279 women and 14,200 animals, using in the propagation and cultivation of trees and plants \$990,606.04 worth of implements. Of the acreage in nurseries, 95,025.42 were found to be used growing trees, plants, shrubs and of all ages; and the figures, upon the best estimate of the nurm, make the grand total of plants es 3,386,855,778, of which 518,016,612 nit trees, 685,603,396 grapevines and uits, and the balance nut, deciduous Tyreen trees, hardy shrubs and roses. est acreage is devoted to the proof apple trees, viz., 20,232,075 acres, ing 240,570,666 young trees, giving an of 11,890 per acre, while the plum, peach have respectively, 7826.5, and 3357 acres, producing 88,494,367, and 49,887,894 young trees, or an of 11,307, 11.266 and 14,961 trees to

> meeting of the Nebraska State Hor-Society some of the members to be disappointed because their orad not come into bearing. One man thirty-five acres in 1892 was having cut down as they did not yield good Here we should think they were ell if they gave a good yield in ears, and if set on a rich soil so as vigorous growth of branches we ot expect a good crop under fifteen nless we had taken much pains in back to force fruit buds to start. he oldest orchards in Nebraska, set s now in bearing, but the Northern did not give any fruit until eighteen While this variety is a vigorous it is late in coming to bearing.

on was made of two orchards of misand Keiffer pear trees each that ved a disappointment. There was

no other variety planted with them, and this variety is very poor as a self polienizer. One speaker had an apple orchard which was planted with four rows of Ben Davis and six rows of Winesap. The rows of each nearest the other were more productive than those farther from the other. Another case of defective pollenization. The sense of the meeting seemed to be that if the weather was sunny the pollen might go to some distance, but in misty, damp or rainy weather it would be only where two varieties were

At the meeting of the Connecticut Pomological Society M. B. Waite of Washington, D. C., said that the surest and earliest symptom of yellows on the peach tree was the premature fruit, and the tree should be destroyed before it began to make the bust-ing sprouts. The peach rot does not spread like the yellows, and is rarely found in a commercial orchard, but usually in trees by the roadside. Brown rot had been very destructive in Georgia and Michigan last year, and it had been necessary in some pla shake peaches from the trees to keep this disease from spreading.

Mr. Bernhard of Meriden, said that

there were thousands of gallons of grape wine made in Connecticut every year. The scarcity of rain last year during the growing and maturing season had lessened the quantity without improving the quality of the and it also demonstrates pretty forci- product. The best way to produce pure and wholesome wines was to have perfectly ripe se that do not pay. Now if the grapes of high quality, stem and crush them in closed vats, with good, well-regulated standard, would not the chance of making a dollar a year and more per hen be greatly adness in every operation. The fermentation valued. In order to keep even one colony up to this high state of efficiency it will should not be for over forty-eight hours on the husk for port and five or six days for be necessary to cull out from their number claret. Then a reasonable amount of sugar and add new blood every year, for some will should be added, using the best granulated and add new blood every year, for some will run out of their powers of laying, and will sugar dissolved in hot water and poured into the formenting vats. White wines are made It will be necessary to raise more new blood continually to keep up the special colony. If one is successful in thus establishing an ideal racking off in December, taking only the clear wines and putting into clean barrels. This should be done again in March, June lower in productiveness than the first, and October the first year, after which twice

Dr. W. C. Sturgis of the experiment station at New Haven gave the results of his experience with spraying mixtures. He advised spraying peach orchards before the buds expand with the bordeaux mixture, way than by letting the colonies go about in made with five pounds of lime, five sulphate of copper to fifty gallons of water. After the petals fall, spray with one pound potastium sulphide in fifty gallons of water, or bordeaux mixture, two pounds sulphate of the petals fall, spray with one pound potastium sulphide in fifty gallons of water, or bordeaux mixture, two pounds sulphate of the perals fall, spray with one pound potastium sulphide in fifty gallons of water, or dear for export, but out-of-town deal and others favor appointing one firm in each as plenty and bringing \$2.50 to \$3.25 per lean ends \$19, bean pork \$13.50, fresh ribs 10 cents, and others favor appointing one firm in each as plenty and bringing \$2.50 to \$3.25 per lean ends \$19, bean pork \$13.50, fresh ribs 10 cents, and others favor appointing one firm in each as plenty and bringing \$2.50 to \$3.25 per lean ends \$19, bean pork \$13.50, fresh ribs 10 cents, and others favor appointing one firm in each as plenty and bringing \$2.50 to \$3.25 per lean ends \$19, bean pork \$13.50, fresh ribs 10 cents, and others favor appointing one firm in each as plenty and bringing \$2.50 to \$3.25 per lean ends \$19, bean pork \$13.50, fresh ribs 10 cents, and others favor appointing one firm in each as plenty and bringing \$2.50 to \$3.25 per lean ends \$19, bean pork \$13.50, fresh ribs 10 cents, and others favor appointing one firm in each as plenty and bringing \$2.50 to \$3.25 per lean ends \$19, bean pork \$13.50, fresh ribs 10 cents, and others favor appointing one firm in each as plenty and bringing \$2.50 to \$3.25 per lean ends \$19, bean pork \$13.50, fresh ribs 10 cents, and others favor appointing one firm in each as plenty and bringing \$2.50 to \$3.25 per lean ends \$19, bean pork \$13.50, fresh ribs 10 cents, and others favor appointing one firm in each as plenty and bringing \$2.50 to \$3.25 per lean ends \$19, bean pork \$13.50, fresh ribs 10 cents and others favor appointing one firm in each as plenty and bringing \$2.50 to \$3.25 per lean ends \$19, bean pork \$13.50, fresh ribs 10 cents and other favor appointing one firm in each as plenty and bringing \$10.50 per lean ends \$19, bean pork \$10.50 per le sium sulphide in fifty gallons of water, or bordeaux mixture, two pounds sulphate of been influenced to buy liberally from fear former seems the better plan, as the label been influenced to buy liberally from fear former seems the better plan, as the label been influenced to buy liberally from fear former seems the better plan, as the label been influenced to buy liberally from fear former seems the better plan, as the label been influenced to buy liberally from fear former seems the better plan, as the label been influenced to buy liberally from fear former seems the better plan, as the label been influenced to buy liberally from fear former seems the better plan, as the label been influenced to buy liberally from fear former seems the better plan, as the label been influenced to buy liberally from fear former seems the better plan, as the label been influenced to buy liberally from fear former seems the better plan, as the label been influenced to buy liberally from fear former seems the better plan, as the label been influenced to buy liberally from fear former seems the better plan, as the label been influenced to buy liberally from fear former seems the better plan, as the label been influenced to buy liberally from fear former seems the better plan, as the label been influenced to buy liberally from fear former seems the better plan, as the label been influenced to buy liberally from fear former seems the better plan, as the label been influenced to buy liberally from fear former seems the better plan, as the label been influenced to buy liberally from fear former seems the better plan, as the label been influenced to buy liberally from fear former seems the better plan, as the label been influenced to buy liberally from fear former seems the better plan, as the label been influenced to buy liberally from fear former seems the better plan in the label been influenced to buy liberally from fear former seems the better plan in the label been influenced to buy liberally from fear former seems the better plan There are few changes in the poultry mar- are slightly injured, as a thrifty tree may ket this week. Choice chickens are scarce, lose ten per cent. of its leaves without and best large fresh killed are 15 to 16 cents, suffering any bad effects, and with possible with fair to good 10 to 13 cents; extra choice benefit to the fruit in better coloring and

Mr. W. H. Skillman of Rocky Hill, N. J. to \$1.25 a dozen and squabs \$2 to \$2.50. plums profitably because of black rot. He could not check it with bordeaux mixture. and some selected choice soft are 12½ to 13 He could do well with the Japan plums and

Mr. Skillman advocated small trees, and and in barrels 10 to 10½ cents, light in buying peach trees never wanted them weights 9 cents. Capons sell slowly, choice, over 2½ feet high. For plums he wanted 7 pounds or over 12½ to 13 cents, medium 11 plenty of cultivation, beginning early in the spring and keeping it up until August or roosters 7 to 72 cents. Turkeys plenty, but later. Preferred stable manure as a fertilmostly large and coarse. Choice small hens izer and used it freely. He thinned fruit or at 12 cents drawn and 11½ not drawn. Mixed plum trees by shaking the trees, which improved both quality and size. He found

large demand for live poultry Saturday to apple should be 2½ inches in diameter, and good apples and as many could be got on sod land as on cultivated soil.

Mr. E. Bliss of Wilbraham has been successful in growing peaches on rocky pasture The Sarnia Canadian tells of an apple tree land, by cultivating with an implement that in Sombra, near the St. Clair river that, was would stir the soil regardless of stones, alput out by the original settler on the home- though the larger stones had been removed. stead about seventy-five years ago. It is The fruit thus grown was as fine as any

The Hay Trade.

At most of the Eastern markets the re-



In the six day bicycle races the pace tells terribly at the end. Man after man falls out exhausted. The victor wabbles wearily over the line. In the business race it's the same. Man after man drops out exhausted. The success-ful man is often a dyspeptic, unable to ful man is often a dyspeptic, unable to enjoy success. When the stomach is diseased there is not enough nutrition assimilated to sustain the body and repair the daily waste of tissues.

result is weakness, tending to collapse.
Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It enables the perfect assimilation of food by which the body is built up with sound, healthy flesh.

sound, healthy flesh.

"I have taken one bottle of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for indigestion and liver complaint." writes Mr. C. M. Wilson, of Yadkin College, Davidson Co., N. C. "Have had no bad spells since I commenced taking your medicine—in fact, have not felt like the same man. Before I took the 'Golden Medical Discovery' I could not eat anything I wish without having unpleasant feelings. Last summer our baby was teething and was so poor he was almost a skeleton. We gave him your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and now he is as healthy and well as any child. I will speak a good word for your medicine whenever I have an opportunity."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure sick headache.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure sick headache.



of prices to grades, and by giving shippers uct was used to give flavor to a compound lower prices to the shippers and vexation to

rye \$11 to \$12 and oat \$9 to \$9.50. New York hay market holds steady prices on higher grades, and good lots of clover are in demand. Receipts were 5380 tons, against 4870 tons previous week and 5230 tons same week last year, but exports were 10,586 bales, against 5810 last week. Straw more plenty, being 550 tons, against 370 tons previous week, but there is a good demand.

The Hay Trade Journal gives highest prices on Feb. 22, at New York and Jersey City \$19.50, Boston \$19, Philadelphia \$17.50,

No. 1 have been made in New York at \$17.50 and heavier syrup. We think that the in carload lots, with fancy at higher prices. Baled hay sells there at \$8.50 to \$11 as to quality. Buyers from the States are not The sugar sells well in pails of ten and the gain from other ports is given in a New York and the gain from other ports is given in a New York and the gain from other ports is given in a New York and the gain from the polar day or of the stars during the night would indicate its position.

—The falling off in exports from New York and the gain from other ports is given in a New York and the gain from the polar day or of the surface of the sun during the night would indicate its position. culty of getting cars to move lots already bought.

Maple Sugar and Syrup.

As the city grocers are beginning to bring out the "new maple sugar and maple syrup" that they had left last spring, we may expect that about a month later the sugar orchards of Vermont will begin to produce sap the past week, and the higher grades have again. There is a fair prospect for a modprices well maintained, but rejected and in- erate crop this year, though it may be sevnot often exceed twenty years, should look ferior lots are but little called for. This is eral years before it is as large as it was bewith veneration to this old patriarch of the a general rule with all products, and while fore the forest caterpillar made such dethe National Hay Association is trying to struction of the foliage of the orchards regulate this by a more careful adjustment Two years ago next summer we think was the time when they were most abundant, and we then said that it was probably their last year of doing much damage, as it was their third year there, and we never had known them to continue in large numbers more than three years. We wish the gypsy noth worms were subject to similar limita

But many were discouraged by the looks deed, a fancy article is likely to bring fancy in the weather for the better soon. prices not only this year, but every year, poor quality.

neans of evaporating the sap, or did not possible. ecause they would not take the necessary pains, but in addition to this there has been considerable amounts of sugar sent from points so far south that, while the sugar maple grows, we think the sap is not of the same quality as that which comes from the

and the granite hills of New Hampshire. There may have been good maple sugar made in Pennsylvania, Ohio, southern New York and southern Michigan, and as fineflavored syrup as was ever sent from Vermont, but if we have ever seen it it was sold road. Let those who say it cannot be made as being the genuine Vermont product, and practicable think of this. eost a little more than that which bore a

Pennsylvania or an Ohio label. sugar'

much to be done in this way. In the larger or adulterated products that when they striped, 10 cents for sea and 8 cents for markets and with larger buyers this attempt cannot afford to buy the highest priced they to carry poor grades along with the higher at same prices delays sales and really means lower prices to the shippers and yexation to love prices to the shippers and yexation to love prices to the shippers and yexation to love prices to the shipper Some of the leading Vermont sugar mak- heads 12 cents, red snappers 4 cents and 1,152,000 bushels of rye and 1,341,000 bushels of bar-

every one.

The hay supply in Boston fell off very much last week, being but 183 cars, of which and others favor appointing one firm in each as plenty and bringing \$2.50 to \$3.25 per lean ends \$19, bean pork \$13.50, free like and others favor appointing one firm in each as plenty and bringing \$2.50 to \$3.25 per lean ends \$19, bean pork \$13.50, free like and others favor appointing one firm in each as plenty and bringing \$2.50 to \$3.25 per lean ends \$19, bean pork \$13.50, free like and others favor appointing one firm in each as plenty and bringing \$2.50 to \$3.25 per lean ends \$19, bean pork \$13.50, free like and others favor appointing one firm in each as plenty and bringing \$2.50 to \$3.25 per lean ends \$19, bean pork \$13.50, free like and others favor appointing one firm in each as plenty and bringing \$2.50 to \$3.25 per lean ends \$19, bean pork \$13.50, free like and others favor appointing one firm in each as plenty and bringing \$2.50 to \$3.25 per lean ends \$19, bean pork \$13.50, free like and others favor appointing one firm in each as plenty and bringing \$2.50 to \$3.25 per lean ends \$19, bean pork \$13.50, free like and others favor appointing to overcome this condition by pompano 8 cents. Lake trout 12 cents and sea lean ends \$10.50 per lean ends copper, five pounds of lime in fifty gallons water. Do not be frightened if the leaves are slightly injured, as a thrifty tree may are slightly injured, as a thrifty tree may week last year there were 23 certs and only States can produce as good an article as that incendiary from fear former seems the better plan, as the lade native smelts 8 cents, Eastern 5½ cents, by \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cents, hams 10½ to \$1½ cents, shinned hams 11½ cents, sausages \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cents, boiled hams 16 to \$16½ cents, boiled shoulweek last year there were 223 cars, and only large bales \$18.50 to \$19, small bales \$18 to \$18 to \$18 to \$18 to \$19 to \$19, small bales \$18 to \$18 to \$19 to \$19, small bales \$18 to \$18 to \$19, small bales \$18 to \$18 to \$19, small bales \$10, small 2 \$16 to \$17, No. 3 clover and clover protected from the sugar and syrup made in cents a gallon, or \$2.50 a barrel in the shell. mixed, \$15 to \$16. There were 9 cars of the warehouse lofts of New York and Chi-Scallops and shrimps \$1 a gallon. Lobsters cents and geese 10 to 12 cents. Pigeons \$1 said he could not grow European or native straw, with long rye at \$16 to \$17, tangled cago by workmen who would not know a 18 cents a pound alive and 21 cents boiled.

sugar. Cans holding from a quart to a gallon are in demand, when there is reasonable
surety that the contents are genuine and unadulterated. It costs more to put it in the
smaller cans, but it reaches a larger class of
customers, who do not care to or cannot buy
largely, and are willing to pay extra for a
package that comes within the limit of their
means each week.

the Storrs Agricultural College advocated thinning fruit. The standard Baldwin apple should be $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and of that size 400 would fill a barrel. He did not agree with those who claimed that as No. 1 have been made in New York at \$17.50 and the causes sent out but partly filled, which causes dissatisfaction among the buyers. Others always fill with cold syrup, and claim not only full cans but a better flavored syrup and heavier syrup. We think that the

making many new contracts, owing to diffi- pounds to a certain class of customers, but York paper as follows: In 1873, New York 88.73 pounds to a certain class of customers, but the pound lump reaches more, and the small per cent. of the wheat and 66.67 per cent. of corn per cent. of the wheat and .71 of corn, Philadel cakes that sell for a penny each are always popular with children and suit the retailers. Probably the quicker sales or higher prices frepay the extra labor of making the cakes. Pound cakes wrapped in parchment paper Philadelphia 13.01 of wheat and 23.05 of corn, Philadelphia 23 or even manila paper seem to be more attrac- Baltimore 11.10 of wheat and 21.62 of corn, Norfolk tive than the unwrapped cakes, and we and Newport News 4.11 of wheat and 9.00 of the name of the maker or the asso, corn; of flour in 1873 70.41 per cent. in New York, think if the name of the maker or the asso-ciation's guarantee of purity, or both, were printed on the wrapper it would prove a good advertisement and well repay the cost of printing.

Western New York Notes.

There is but little snow except in drifts. It has snowed almost every day for over two weeks, but it has been cold and windy, the snow light, and it has blown off the ably there would not be more than six inches. The roads fill up about as fast as broken out, reminding one of New Hamp- 1,496,000 tons. of the trees that year, and some good or-shire winters long ago. Indeed, for the chards were destroyed, while others badly last three weeks it may be said to have been infested were so set back that they did not furious winter weather, but all of the fore yield much last year, and may not reach the part of the winter was fine, giving an exproduction this year that they did a few cellent opportunity for all kinds of work, years ago. We expect to see good prices and as it is getting well along towards prevail for really good sugar and syrup. In- spring, we can reasonably expect a change

Farmers in this vicinity, like those elseone in expecting high prices for that of a mails, and one route has been in operation out from Corning two months, while three There has been much of what might be more petitions have been sent to Washingproperly called second quality or poorer put ton and two more are being circulated. We upon the market for a few years past. There look upon rural free delivery as a very were always enough sugar makers who could desirable feature of the postal service, and not produce the best from lack of the best one that should be extended as rapidly as

Farmers have to bear a heavy proportion of taxation, and they should have this con venience by all means; and I have no doubt but that the time is near when every rural resident will have his mail delivered. We boast a great deal about America's wealth trees near the base of the Green Mountains and of her great superiority over foreign countries, but until every family's mail is brought to or near the house, England, for instance, is very much ahead of us, for I am told that there one's mail is brought to him, even if he lives 'way back at the end of a

Farmers institutes are now being held in different parts of the State, which cannot But this alone is not the cause of slow fail to be of great value to the agriculturists sales and low prices for the lower grades of of the community in which they meet. goods. There have been millions of gallons Every person interested in agriculture of "maple syrup" and tons of "maple should make it a point to attend the instisold that never were anything but tutes that are conveniently reached from his an imitation article, much more inferior to farm; and do not be afraid to drop a questhe genuine product than the oleomargarine is inferior to good butter, and other lots in which the poorest grade of the natural product than the discussion if you can add anything to the general fund of information. Many

things of value can be learned at the insti-

journal, for farmers to be looking up their new implements for the coming season, while there is plenty of time, is very good ago there were \$193 cases. A year while there is plenty of time, is very good indeed. The variety of plows and harrows, as well as that of other agricultural implements, is now so great that it is sometimes a puzzling question to the farmer to determine which one will give the best satisfaction. In that case it will be best to give each a trial on his own farm before purchasing.

The Cutaway line of implements made by The Cutaway line of implements, made by the Cutaway Harrow Company, Higganum, Ct., which have been coming to the front within the last few years, deserve a trial in every locality. I procured a Cutaway harrow in its earliest days, and have always liked it very much, but the improvements in it since then have made it a much better implement than is mine.

Heat fall I read the Cataway is the same part of 1800 and of domestic wool 3032 bales more.

—Muttons and lambs are rather easy, with veals dull and easy. Lambs 7 to 9; cents, Brighton and fancy 9 to 10 cents, muttons 6 to 7; cents, fancy and Brightons 7 to 8 cents, veals 7 to 9 cents, fancy and Brightons 9 to 10 cents.

—Trafton makes the exports from the Atlantic and the control of the same part of 1800 and of domestic wool 3032 bales more.

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—Trafton makes the same part of 1800 and of Last fall I used the Cutaway disk plow some, and it is a wonderfully desirable implement where the soil is reasonably free from stones. Indeed, I think is it a great stride in advance. The progress works is mine.

—Trafton makes the exports from the Atlantic coast last week to include 306,400 barrels of four, 1,409,000 bushels of error, 1790 barrels of pork, 11,901,000 pounds of lard and 27,189 boxes of meat.

—Beef sells rather slowly.

read, and that is something over twenty.

F. H. Dow. West Caton, N. Y., Feb. 22.

Boston Fish Markets.

With better weather fresh fish is more plenty and prices are lower on shore fish.

Market cod are 4½ to 5½ cents and large the same, with steak at 5½ to 7 cents. Haddock 2½ to 3½ cents, large hake 4½ cents, and small 3 cents, cusk the same, and pollock 3½ to 4 cents. Bass are steady at 15 cents for striped. 10 cents for sea and 8 cents for of prices to grades, and by giving snippers act was used to give havor to a compound same, with steak at 52 to 7 cents. Haddeen information which will prevent some good of which the maple sap formed but a small 24 to 32 cents, large hake 42 cents, and small hay from going into the low grades by a part. It is this which has made many 3 cents, cusk the same, and pollock 32 to 4 mixture of the poorer with it, there is yet would-be buyers so suspicious of imitations cents. Bass are steady at 15 cents for

maple tree if they saw it.

There seems to be a general opinion —The shipments of leather from Boston for among the expert makers that there is now more profit in making syrup than in making sugar. Cans holding from a quart to a gal
The shipments of leather from Boston for the past week amounted in value to \$32,202, presumers. The Elk Valley Farm in the Vous week \$179,419, similar week last year \$202, the content of the past week amounted in value to \$32,202, presumers. The Elk Valley Farm in the Vous week \$179,419, similar week last year \$202, the content of the past week amounted in value to \$32,202, presumers. The Elk Valley Farm in the Vous week \$179,419, similar week last year \$202, the content of the past week amounted in value to \$32,202, presumers. The Elk Valley Farm in the Vous week \$179,419, similar week last year \$202, the content of the past week amounted in value to \$32,202, presumers. The Elk Valley Farm in the Vous week \$179,419, similar week last year \$202, the content of the past week amounted in value to \$32,202, presumers. The Elk Valley Farm in the Vous week \$179,419, similar week last year \$202, the content of the past week amounted in value to \$32,202, presumers. The Elk Valley Farm in the Vous week \$179,419, similar week last year \$202, the content of the past week amounted in value to \$32,202, presumers. The Elk Valley Farm in the Vous week \$179,419, similar week last year \$202, the content of the past week amounted in value to \$32,202, presumers. The Elk Valley Farm in the Vous week \$179,419, similar week last year \$202, the content of the value of the past week amounted in value to \$32,202, presumers. The Elk Valley Farm in the Vous week \$179,419, similar week last year \$202, the content of the value of

against 758,331 cases in 1900.

The shipments of live stock and dressed beef from Boston \$17, 50, cents, old conditions and light step poultry in light receipts, good fowl of rooters 6 cents, chickens 7 to 9 cents and old rooters 6 cents, Came in light supply. Choice dark grouse are \$1.20 to \$1.25 a pair, and light \$1 to \$1.15. Choice quail \$2 to \$1.25 a pair, and light \$1 to \$1.15. Choice quail \$2 to \$1.25 a pair, and light \$1 to \$1.15. Choice quail \$2 to \$1.25 a pair, wild ducks in moderate demand, canvas, wild ducks

News from .04 to 15.90 per cent. New York has decreased about one-half in percentage of exports of these products, and all other places have made large increase

Exports of Boston packed pork were large last week, amounting to \$262,000, against \$257,000 for week previous and \$145,000 for corresponding week last year.

-The British government has purchased for fields into depressions, along fences and into the troops in South Africa 113,975 horses in Great the roads, making traveling very inconpient. If the snow were on a level, probinent. If the snow were on a level, probinent. -The decrease in the hay crop of Germany last year was 651,500 tons and in the clover crop

-"Bill," an old horse which Mrs. Charles C. Goodman of Reading, Pa., drove for eighteen years prior to her death, will not get \$3000 which relieved Mrs. Goodman's husband, who is executed to rof the estate, from performing the remarkable bequest, but upon a promise that Bill shall be well taken care of during the rest of his life.

Mrs. Goodman was always a great lover of horses, and Bill was her favorite. He received much of his gentle owner's attention, and grew to expect such delicacies as fruits, celery, salads, sugar and candy on his daily bill of fare. Bill is an intelligent bay horse, aged twenty-two years. Even in prices not only this year, but every year, while only extreme scarcity will justify any where, are anxious for rural free delivery of his gentle owner's attention, and grew to expect

things of value can be learned at the institute, that may be put to good use on one's
own farm. Corning's Farmers' Institute
will occur on March 11 and 12. Last year
we had a very interesting meeting, and we
expect this year's one will be an improvement over that.

The advice given recently in your valuable
iournal, for farmers to be looking up their

—The receipts of imported wool in New York from Jan. 1 to Feb. 23 were 5624 bales less than those in same part of 1900 and of domestic wool

from stones. Indeed, I think is it a great stride in advance. The progress made in farm implements of late years makes farming much more pleasant and profitable than formerly.

The "Agricultural Items" department of your paper is a very valuable feature. In fact, the paper itself is one of the most interesting and valuable to the farmer of any I read, and that is something over twenty.

to 134 cents.

—The world's shipment of grain last week included 6,528,302 bushels of wheat from six countries, and 3,507,668 bushels of corn from four countries. Of this the United States furnished 3,424,302 bushels of wheat and 3,267,668 bushels of

corn.

94 cents, sausage meat 74 cents, city-dressed hogs 71 cents, country 61 cents.

—The largest wheat field in the world is said to be that owned by an Italian immigrant named Guazone, in Argentina. His last crop was from 66,720 acres, or something over one hundred and Canada has one of four thousand acres in the northwest.

-The total exports of domestic products, including breadstuffs, cattle, hogs, provisions and cotton for the seven months ending Feb. 1, 1901, were \$405,000,000, against only \$297,000,000 for the corresponding months of 1896,-a remarkable

GRAVES' MANGE CURE

For Dogs, Cats, Horses, Cattle and Sheep. All Skin Diseases they are subject to can be cured by this valuable remedy. Also

GRAVES' MEDICATED SOAP

For Fleas and Lice for Dogs, Cats and Horses. Sure to kill them quick.

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THE BUSINESS HEN

Breeding and Feeding Poultry for Profit. . .

A condensed practical encyclopedia of profitable poultry-keeping. By 25 practical poultrymen. P. H. Jacobs, Henry Hale, James Kankin, J. H. Drev-5000 enstedt and others. Fully answers more than 5000 questions about poultry for profit. Carefully edited by H. W. Collingwood. A collection of the most valuable articles on poultry ever written. Starting with the question "What's an Egg?" It indicates the conditions Cuestions for developing the egg into a care of chicks, treatment of diseases, selection and breeding, feeding and housing, are discussed in a clear and simple manner. Two successful Answered egg-farms are described in detail. On one is a flock of 600 hens that average over 200 eggs each per year, in short, this is the best book for all who love "the little American hen" that has ever been printed.

Price in paper cover 40 cents.

Price in paper cover 40 cents. For Sale by Massachusetts Ploughman.

POULTRY KEEPING.

HOW TO MAKE \$500 A YEAR KEEPING POULTRY.

48-Page Himstrated Book, Telling How to Do It, and All About Profit-able Poultry Raising.



HOW TO GROW THEM

No book in existence gives an edequate accessed of the terrkey,—ts development from the wild state to the various breeds, and complete directions for breeding, feeding, rearing and merketing these beautiful and profitable birds.

The present book is an effort to fill this gap, it is based spon the experience of the mest successful experts in turkey growing, both as breeders of facey stock and as release of terrkeys for merket.

The prize-winning papers out of nearly son essays submitted by the mest successful turkey growers in America are embodied, and there is also given one essay on turkey culture, from different parts of the country, including Canada and New Brunswick, that the reader may see what ways have proven successful in each locality.

Profusely Illustrated. Cloth, 12mo Price, Postpaid, \$1.00.

MASS. PLOUGHMAN BOSTON.

BOSTON, MASS., MARCH 9, 1901. Careful buyers, it is said, now insist upon

having their daily portion of milk properly

An uncle of Aguinaldo has been appointed governor of Bulacan province. Surely this shows kindly feeling.

For the next quarter of a century the new copper lion on the Old State House will have something on his mind.

People who live in glass houses are last in a position to throw stones, provided they invest in the right kind of glass.

The fact that nobody is allowed to come down the aisles of the Hollis-street after actor Gillette's entrance is another reason why it is unfortunate that Sherlock Holme isn't on the stage earlier in the first act. It is a pity that all Bostonians who love

dumb animals cannot go in a body and see the free clinic on Village street before the institution finishes its present season. It The Herald suggests that presumably the

New York burglars in evening dress crack safes with their claw-hammers. It is equally probable, after the safe has been cracked, that the boodle is taken away in charge of their chest protectors.

Opera singers' salaries, according to the World statistics, are not as large as we have sometimes been led to imagine, but they seem quite large enough to people who have getting fitted to command them. Mr. Dickerson, descended from Oliver

Cromwell, states that he has thrown a newspaper man out of the house. The statement is probably exaggerated; but one wonders, had Oliver been descended from Mr. Dickerson, would he have been given like opportunity to make it.

The plea of Sanguinetto, that, because a man is a duke and away on his honeymoon, his creditors ought not to suffer in the mean time, shows a sad disregard of the prover bial absentmindedness of lovers. And all the duke in the case owes Sanguinetto is a

Cervera has been made a vice-admiral. Admirals Schley and Sampson are still waiting, and apparently in vain, for a like distinction. The world in general congratulates Cervera, and does not much trouble its head over the others' disappointments; all of which would seem to show, first, that it is never unwise to be gentlemanly, and second, that it is often unwise to quarrel in public.

News comes from Maine that the birch forests are being used up at the rate of thirty-five million to forty million feet of wood each year, and that they cannot much longer stand such a drain. About thirtytwo thousand cords are used in turning out eight hundred million spools annually, each to carry two hundred yards of thread, and last year about fifteen million feet of spool bars were exported from Maine, mostly to Scotland, and about one-half from Bangor, back to be refilled.

There is nothing particularly new in Hon. able toward that end. The problem of the future is how far the press will continue to escape from Tyburn Hill? There's the

John M. Clark, for thirty-three years messenger of the United States Treasury in Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, claimed to have been born free of white parents, and enslaved at five years at the settlement of his grandfather's estate. He escaped while young, and became a lecturer in favor of the abolition of slavery, and it is said that his elder brother, who is now living at the age of eighty-three years, was the original of the George Harris in Mrs. Stowe's work, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and that many of the incidents in that book were plain narratives of facts furnished her by the two brothers. How long ago this must seem to the present generation, and yet how vivid it is to the minds of those who believed. even before Mrs. Stowe's book was published, that slavery should be abolished in the United States, or that, at least, it should not be allowed to extend into the new territo-

A well-known English actuary says that the average term of life in that country has been largely increased during the last sixty years. When Queen Victoria came to the throne, male children born then were expected to reach an average age of less than forty years, and now they are likely to reach forty-six years as an average. Females sixty years ago were expected to reach an average of forty-two years, and now they may expec forty-eight or forty-nine years. This adds so much to the working life of each. He founds this on reliable statistics. We have not statistics at hand in regard to the average expectation of life in this country, but

think it has increased as much, if not more, ere than in England, during sixty years ast, due, in part, to the lessened danger from smallpox, measles and diphtheria, all of which our physicians now are well able to control. The sanitary conditions in our large cities are also greatly improved, es pecially in the Southern States.

Those societies which offer premiums or the best specimens of agricultural or horticultural products should make a rule that the grower should be obliged to give a state ment of the way in which he achieved his success. We remember of hearing of a man to take time to see that fences and walls who received the first premium at the county fair for the largest pumpkin. He did not tell how he was able to do so, but others told the cattle to the fields, but at that time every the story afterward. He was drawing a day will be needed in hoeing the early crops load of barnyard manure to the field, and a and planting others, and if they are made all wheel broke. He left the cart and manure right after the frost is out of the ground, they who are encouraged and improved by such where the accident happened, and borrowed a cart of a neighbor to finish by hunters or other trespassers.

nanuring the field. In that one load of manure there grew one pumpkin vine.
On that vine grew one pumpkin. We do not know what pruned the vines so that no more grew beyond the limits of the cart.
We do not think the owner did so, but if he did, we doubt if he had any idea of helping the growth of that solitary pumpkin. At least there was the one numbkin that was

The farmer or gardener should obtain his seeds in season to test their germinating qualities before sowing his field with them. Take a sample of them and place it between two sheets of damp cotton in a warm room, as in the kitchen, putting it in a plate and keeping it constantly moist, and note how many are seeds of weeds instead of what they are seeds of weeds instead of what they are seeds of weeds instead of what they are or a dry cloth may be better as a covering. Or a dry cloth may be better as a covering. Of good seed at least a covering of good seed at least a covering. Of good seed at least a covering of good seed at least a covering. Of good seed at least a covering of the farmer or gardener should obtain his seeds in season to test their germinating and fertilizers answer very well for this spring to p-dressing, though on many soils made by students of the school is to be they might be better if they contained a scored by Orin K. Douglass of Boston in two sheets of damp cotton in a warm room, as in the kitchen, putting it in a plate and keeping it constantly moist, and note how going over them with a roller, to presse would also often be much helped by going over them with a roller, to presse would also often be much helped by going over them with a roller, to presse would also often be much helped by going over them with a roller in the close of it that agreat noise of the school is when the swell of the school is when the scored by orin K. Douglass of Boston in the scored by orin K. Douglass of Boston in two sheets of damp cotton in a warm room, as in the kitchen, putting it in a plate and keeping it constantly moist, and note how going over them with a roller, to presse the school is when the plate over library in the close of it that agreat noise of the school is when the scored by orin K. Douglass of Boston in two sheets of the school is when the plate over library in the close of it that agreat noise of the close of it that agreat noise will swill find the cub first when the close of Boston in t might result in the endowment necessary to forty seeds in one hundred that do not are of other plants, the grower is justified in returning them and demanding his money. They are likely to be old or damaged seed, or to be too foul to be sown as the case may be. It is provoking to have a crop fail because of poor seed, and where the field is a large one or seed costs high, it entails a loss of money that is discouraging. Under this test quite as many will sprout as under the most favorable conditions in the soil, and work faster. usually many more, so that the test is fair never experienced the labor involved in for the farmer, and not unfair to the seed grower or dealer.

> In view of the fact that efforts are being made by some of the game associations to introduce the Chinese or Mongolian pheas ants into the New England States, we desire to quote a few statements from Oregon papers, as they were introduced a few year ago in that State. One nurseryman says that after planting peach, pear, cherry and apple seed, so many were destroyed by these birds that they found it best to plow up the entire seed beds. Not only do they do this, but when they buy seedlings from other States or from foreign countries, ofter paying a high price and heavy duties, the bheasants destroy the buds, so that if the birds are protected the nurserymen must give up their business. A farmer in Salem, Ore., says that these pheasants destroy entire fields of wheat and corn, so cleaning out the seed when put in as to have no alternative but to reseed the field or put in some other crop. All they ask is a law allowing them to shoot the pheasants on their own premises, and the game clubs may plant or sow seeds to feed them if they wish. But they will not, because, like all true sportsmen, their plan is to grow some thing that the farmer must feed and they have the pleasure of shooting it, and another pleasure in hearing the farmer grumble over the loss of his crops.

Farm Hints For March.

A MONTH OF PREPARATION. March in this climate allows the farmer to do but little in the way of plowing and putand several million feet were sent to speol ting in seed, excepting such as he can do mills in other parts of the United States under glass, and many of them have failed where there are spool mills, notably to to prepare to do much in that way. Hot-Rhode Island. We may live to see this once | beds should be ready to put in the cabbage, almost despised wood among the highest cauliflower, pepper and tomato seed early priced, and the empty spools worth sending in the month, for the farmer could easily grow these for himself, and have his crops earlier even than if he bought plants, because when he was ready to put them in the Whitelaw Reid's statement that public taste open ground the roots need not be long exmust be educated to appreciate the correct posed to the air, and the growth need not be thing, nor is there much doubt but that the checked. Early celery should be sown newspaper press has already done consider- under glass this month. Winter weather began so late that we may reasonably expect that it will be prolonged through March, underestimate the intelligence upon which though this is by no means an invariait is working; in short, how much farther able rule, but much can be done even the daily newspaper will get away from the in such weather to prepare for the busy original chap-book. The development is days that will come when the ground has capable of another stage. First came the thawed and dried out. Manure can be chap-book, sensational, devoted to the latest drawn out, or even be put in a heap to ferevent in Tyburn; then the news-sheet, un- ment or rot, and thus be made more fully sensational, devoted to the interests of the available for the plant roots to feed upon, more highly educated; and now the daily and we acknowledge to liking this plan, as paper devoted to both. Will it eventually this heat in the compost heap starts the germination of the weed seeds, and they are either destroyed by the excess of heat, or are killed as the manure is handled over. And where there are many kinds of stock Boston, and for one year a member of the kept we think the manure is very much improved by being mixed, unless for some crops, which seem to grow better on one kind than on a mixed compost. But nearly all seem to do better on well-rotted manure than on any one kind that has not been fermented.

But there is much other work that can be done in March to prepare for the coming months in the way of preparing tools, ma chines and getting the teams ready for work. buying such tools, seeds and fertilizers as will be needed, and having all ready for the first opportunity. While we put this in the duties of last month, there are many who have not yet attended to these things, and many will not until the day comes whe they want to use them, but the time spent in this business then will make them just so much behind when the days are none too many or too long for the work that must be

EARLY PLOWING.

Many try to gain time by starting the plow as soon as the surface of the ground has thawed enough to allow it to work, and we have even seen some plowing when frozen lumps were turned up along the furrow but we think if any time is saved there is a loss in crop which makes it unprofitable to plow so early. Perhaps we might make an exception for oats and the garden peas, as they seem to sprout as well when the land is wet and cold as when it has become fit for other crops, but we are not sure that the very early sowings yield as well as those put in two weeks later. But they are usually the first crops that can be put in, and for the sake of being able to cut the oats out of the way that the clover might have a better chance, and for the sake of an early mess of peas we were willing to sacrifice something in the crop. We have found the Nott's Excelsior pea the best early pea we have raised, as it yields well and is a good table pea and very sweet. Those who have not tried it will do well to do so.

FENCES AND WALLS. After the ground had thawed and we thought it was still too wet to plow, we used were put in good condition. True, it may be two months before we shall want to turn

RENOVATING GRASS LANDS.

least there was the one pumpkin that was of ten to fifteen pounds of clover seed will larger than any other fellow's pumpkin, result in a good catch, that will be better prowhich gave him the 50 cents premium, and tected by the grass than by any grain that tected by the grass than by any grain that which gave him the 50 cents premium, could be sowed with it as a nurse crop.

was really a premium on poor management, could be sowed with it as a nurse crop.

carelessness, laziness and almost anything this way a second crop of rowen clover can be obtained that will be just the thing to use be obtained that will be just the thing to use

forty seeds in one hundred that do not like grazing grain fields in the spring one of the largest milk producers for the start by the time the others have sprouts even with sheep, and the toller also presses private trade in the State, will speak an inch long, or if twenty in the one hundred are of other plants, the grower is instiffed in the spring of the forenoon, and Prof. J. L. Hills, might come in the way of the scythe, nowing machine or reaper. The larger stones should be picked up and thrown in heaps, while the ground is soft, to be drawn away when it gets dry and firm enough so that the wheels will not make ruts in the field, We have found a potato digger or pronged hoe the management of the dairy farm and the handy to pick up these stones, saving lame production of milk, cream and butter. The the old horse quit later on. But Dexter wil backs and sore fingers, as well as doing the date is March 20. A full program will be stay and trot it out to the wire and win.

The farm stock need about the same care this month as last, excepting that they will need more care if they have been properly handled, as the lambs and young pigs should begin to come along. We could always have better success with them in March than in April, for, although the weather was colder, good sledding has been improved by getting there was not such sudden changes, and with the summer's wood home, and saw logs to suitable buildings we could keep them from the mills. H. B. Wells will have a mill cold winds. We also liked to have the spring calves dropped before the cows went to the farmers have quite a number of logs to be pastures, that, if any were to be fattened for sawed. The mill on J. D. Avery's lot has veal, they could be old enough for the been running all winter. butcher, and the cows had ceased to mourn their loss, and were not bellowing at the pasture bars when we wanted them to be eat- A few have the chicken fever, have built ing grass, while, if we were raising the calves henneries, and have incubators and are now hand they were old enough to eat grass at work. Eggs at present are twenty cents when it was young and tender. Of per dozen. Stock is wintering well. Grain course those who practice winter dairying is high. Owing to the short hay crop of 1900 will not have spring calves to care for, but many have had to purchase hay, which sells only a few yet follow this method, though at \$15 to \$18 per ton at the barn. we think many more are doing so now than The meetings of the Buckland Farmers' did so ten years ago. With all these young Club have been very interesting, and the stock there are two things especially to be discussions of questions brought forth many avoided, the danger of overfeeding, and the important facts. J. D. Avery's mammoth failure to give enough to keep them growing ox, Jerry, which weighs 4:00 pounds, looks well, therefore the care of them is work for well and will again be exhibited at the fall the experienced and careful man and not for fair. Sam Taylor's donkey is as lively as the boys, though if boys are well taught and ever and prides himself on being the only careful or are properly looked after, it gives one in town. them more interest in the farm work to have a partial care of young animals. Do not give the boy a calf, lamb or pig when it is small, and then sell it and pocket the money as soon as it has become valuable. THE POULTRY YARD.

If the hens have been so well cared for race between Dexter $(2.17\frac{1}{4})$, the old-time that they have laid well during the winter king of the turf, and Ethan Allen $(2.25\frac{1}{2})$, some of them should become broody this king of the Morgans, hitched to a pole with month, and March or April chickens should running mate. W. H. H. Murray, author of furnish the laying pullets for the next the article, was a warm friend of the winter, while the young cockerels will be Morgans: fit for broilers in June or July, or attain growth for roasting in the early fall. With the game trotter and told of how he beat the incubator and brooder one can be inde- Dexter. He said: pendent of the whims of the hens, excepting "The race grew out of a previous one, as requiring them to lay their eggs, yet some you know, and the air was full of rumor hatch out the chickens under hens and put and talk. I had gone with a running mate them in brooders, and others hatch them in the against Brown George and mate, and beaten legging. he made a tremendous plunge and incubator and give them to broody hens to him in 2.19, and that set all tongues wagobliged to put too many with one hen, and to the help I had received in that race from they lose many by the crowding. Which- my mate. Some said I was actually pulled him and collared him at the half, when my ever plan is adopted, this fault must be along by him, others swore I had trotted a mate swayed against me and I had to go up ever plan is adopted, this fault must be along by him, others swore that the square race with traces taut, and others degrain.

"But again I got at it, and went ahead guarded against, and the place where they are kept must be dry and clean, and lice kept away. When incubators and brooders are used these vermin should not be found at all, and we hope to live to see the day when there will be no more of them. We remember when almost every one expected to have there will be no more of them. We remember ods of care have almost everloaded the pests from the herds in the Eastern States, although Western agricultural papers are often called upon to tell how to kill them.

CARE OF HORSES.

Before the horses are put to work very hard in the spring after a winter of comparative idleness their grain rations should be gradually increased, and the work should not be too hard or the days too long at first, and this last is a very good rule for man as well as beast, but the man should have sense the second heat of it I was severalltimes are used these two mist be dry and clean, and lice direct met. Glared that my running mate actually hindered me.

But the fact was in that race, and will be in all races of that sort, that every trotting that made me wild and I lost my head in my ranne and when my eyes cleared I saw my enemy nearly a distance away.

But again I got at it, and went ahead and again swept up to Dexter's side, and signalled to my mate and Mace for more speed, but my mate had learned his less that made me wild and I lost my head in my fage and Mace pulled me nearly to a stand. And when my eyes cleared I saw my enemy nearly a distance away.

But the fact was in that race, and will be in all races of that sort, that every trotting that made me wild and I lost my head in my fage and Mace pulled to my mate and bagain and so and signalled to my mate and sagain.

But tagain I got at it, and went ahead and sagain swept up to Dexter's side, and signalled to my mate and sagain.

But the fact was, in that race, and will be in all races of that sort, that every trotting that made me wild and I lost my head in my fage and Mace pulled to my mate had learned his less of a trotter—a jumping, j

well as beast, but the man should have sense nough to look out for himself and his team, thrown off my feet by my mate, once by his See that the harness is properly fitted, clean, violence, once by his swaying against me and oiled until it's soft and pliable, that it may not chafe anywhere, and thus avoid mad by his slowness to respond to my sumsore shoulders and saddle galls. A little water at the middle of the half day's work will always be relished, and may prevent drinking too much at one time, and thus into a break, and my blood was like fire in essen the danger of colic.

Important to Fruit Growers.

The Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Asso ciation will hold their seventh annual meet-ing at Horticultural Hall, 18 Front street, Worcester, March 13 and 14. All interested in fruit and fruit growing are invited to attend. Ladies especially welcome at all Hambletonian clique for years. They called sessions. Granges, farmers' clubs and all us 'handsome, nice little Tpets,' 'spunky kindred organizations are requested to send roadsters,' 'good half-mile horses' and kindred organizations are requested to send delegates. A most interesting and structive programme is published for the occasion, including papers and discussions upon current topics. Among the speakers will be Hon. O. B. Hadwen, Prof. S. T. Maynard, Prof. W. G. Johnson, H. W. Colpoor tracks, and I had never seen a Messenlingwood, E. P. Felt, Prof. F. W. Card, F. W. Rane of New Hampshire.

Any question of interest handed to the cretary during the meeting, or previously sent by mail, will be taken up and discussed as time will permit. All persons having dicate my speed, and the speed of my tribe whose head I was, and I swore that I would wipe the old score of slander and insult out new or rare fruits are requested to bring specimens to the meeting and report on their

The secretary will enroll new members and receive renewals from old members. Membership fee is \$1 a year. The officers of the association are as follows: President, H. O. Mead, Lunenburg; Vice-President, A. G. Sharpe, Richmond; Secretary, C. A. ble, and Dexter couldn't foot it home with Whitney, Upton; Treasurer, Ethan Brooks, Springfield; Auditor, C. L. Hartshorn,

This association is doing good work, and is worthy the cordial support and co-operation of the fruit growers in this State. day or two spent at such a meeting as is announced above will accomplish great good, not only to the participant, but to others papers and discussions as will be presented greeted him. I didn't care for their cheering at the meetings of the association.



later issued. The public is cordially invited,

and farmers are urged to bring carefully

Massachusetts Farm Notes.

many cellars and did considerable damage

How Ethan Allen Won.

A friend of the BREEDER sends in the

following graphic account of the memorable

In a well-watered valley in Kansas stood

at the curve, and once because he made me

"Yes, I was awful hot at him for that, I

can tell you, for he had twice thrown me

me, and Dexter was bounding away like a

devil by my side, with that, insolent, ugly

look in his eye that intimidated so many

horses when they collared him, but which

"Well, the day at last came and I was

ready for it. You know how we Morgans

had been abused and cried down by the

single heaters,' but that we never could

stand up and trot a race out like [the big

"I was eighteen years old and for sixteen

years I had been trotting in winter and sum

mer to sleigh and sulky, on good roads and

ger or Hambletonian, male or female, that I

feared to meet or had cause to ffear, if [they

would give me a driver that knew enough to

et me alone. And now I had a chance to

meet their great champion Dexter and vin-

"For I had more speed than Dexter eve

had, and I knew it. For I could get to the

half in 1.04 and bring the sulky under the

wire in 2.12, if the conditions, were favora-

me at that gait, and I knew it.
"So I felt and I feel still, and I was the

happiest horse that ever breathed when

they wheeled me on to the track that day.

And the old hero's eyes flashed and his

nostrils dilated at the recollection of the

"What a crowd there was there to see us,

he resumed; "40,000 they said. Dexter went out first, and what a roar of sound

mons to him to go faster.

only made me madder.

lumbering Messengers.

forever.

mighty race.

R. M. H.

be tested free of charge.

Buckland, Mass.

taken samples of milk and cream which will













track. It isn't the cheering at the beginning

in the forenoon, and Prof. J. L. Hills, and so I set him a pace that I knew would director of the Vermont Experiment make his head swim before he came to the station, in the afternoon. The college quarter, and it did, and then I passed him will furnish a free lunch at noon. Several and took the pole. But I didn't let up a of the professors of the college will be in attendance, and opportunity will be offered that they were saying as they flourished their greenheads. for questions on any matters connected with their greenbacks: "'Oh, that's a Morgan spurt; you'll see

"And so I lifted my nose and stirred the bit and signalled to Mace to let me alone, and swept on the half in 1.04. Tired?

'Is a hawk tired in the midst of his swoop? I was winged that day, winged with the memory of wrongs and insults to me and mine, and with the surety of a great The annual town election over, farmers triumph, and so I sailed along to the threewill soon plan for the spring's work. The quarters, and turned into the stretch with my foe ten or twelve lengths to the rear, and then Mace pulled me back and slowed me under the wire at 2.15, when I would have placed on his wood lot, and neighboring made it without skip or jump or lifting of my nose in 2.12 had he let me alone. But he acted as he thought for the best and I forgave him, for I said, 'I will be in better trim The searching cold weather penetrated for the next heat, and I will show them how a Morgan can trot when he is warmed to his work.' Well, the second heat was called, and

out to it I ambled again. And on all sides, as went forth, swelled the cries, "Two to one on Dexter! Two to one on Dexter!" And that made me mad, for any man who

wasn't Hambletonian crazy could see thta I had the speed of him, and that he was outclassed to the distance if no ill happened to me that day. But they had repeated the lie so many years that 'the Morgans were quitters and couldn't stay a hot race out,' that they actually believed their own falsehood and so built their faith and gambled their money on Dexter's staying qualities to bring victory and profit to their side. But the learned something that day, and they paid a quarter of a million of money for their

And the old horse actually winked at me as he said it.

"Well, we went at it again. I had the pole that time and felt sure that Mace num photographs sent for 40 cents wouldn't slow me again, and I said in my heart, 'I will distance him this heat or die.' And so I would have done but for my mate. l didn't blame him, poor fellow, remember, for he was a good horse and true comrade. but he was unfortunate, and beside he never dreamed that I or any trotter could go a two-minute clip, and his astonishment unsteadied him, and beside he was unlucky, for at the first turn, when I was sailing like Some said this and some said that as for it, and Dexter passed me. inset me, and to save myself I had to

"Mace let me alone, and my comrade raced up to my gait.
"I gained on my flying rival.
"I flew to his side. I looked into his eye. How it blazed!
"I saw the devil in it and laughed.
"I laughed at him.
"I asked him if he could trot.
"I told him he was only a jogger.
"I said: 'Why don't you pound along faster?'

faster?'
"I told him to remember that a Morgan—a quitter, a pretty roadster and sire of roadsters—had beaten him a distance in a distance! And so laughing and jeering at him, I passed a winner again under the

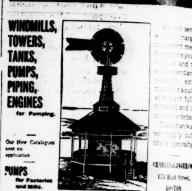
"Well, I didn't hear any 'two to one on Dexter' the next time I came out. I jogged the track, with my comrade loafing along by my side, in 2.19, and the great Dexter, the wonderful stayer, the king of the Hambletonians, trailing the whole way. And that ended it."

ended it."
So was it done. And Ethan Allen did it by his speed and his grit when he fought it out with Dexter and beat him, as it is here truthfully told in this true report by his admirer.—American Horse Breeder.

"Merry Maiden Blood" is the heading of th Hood Farm advertisement this week, and we do not know of anything that should prove more attractive to Jersey breeders than the blood of this great World's Fair winner. There are five great producing cows back of the young bull offered by Hood Farm this week, and he carries more than 50 per cent. of the blood of Diploma, the sire of 5

-There are seventy-two million cubic mile of water in the Atlantic Ocean, 141,000,000 in the





CATTLE and HOG FEED \$12 Per Ton.

Made from clean Grain Sweepings, Cracked Corn Siftings, Corn Shorts, Screenings of different kinds of grain, etc., mixed together and ground. We have many regular customers for it who say it is richer than Shorts, and will make more milk than Shorts, when fed in the same way. We have great bargains in Poultry Feed.

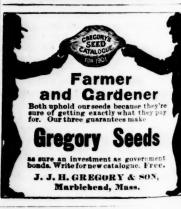
Send for price list. We do not send sam-C. A. PARSONS. 154 Commercial St., Boston,



St. John and St. Peter on Easter Morning The above subject in our American Ca HENRY KENNEY, TRUSTEE OF

Moulton Photo Co., 17 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.





Geo. S. Josselyn FREDONIA, N. Y.
INTRODUCER OF
Campbell's Early The best of Large list of Grape Vines an







When a Tree Falls

has no Wester weath tender bull, o 3e; 3 e steers 54e : 40 tbs, at Supp cows v

told dec pas le control de contro

a sli man large & Ha price \$175 Broce Ram ness down

54 a 54e steady and she vals lar plain of

25; A. B. H. N. J Needhai

Massac

The Markets.

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

\$5.50@5.75; second quality, \$5.00@5.25; mality, \$4.00@4.75; a few choice single pairs, 25; some of the poorest, bulls, etc., \$3.00@

and dry, \$12@25.

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S20 40. EP—Per pound, live weight, 21@30; extra, sheep and lambs, per head, in lots, \$2.50@

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Cattle, Sheep Cattle. Sheep S F Atwood 9
F Ricker 6
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At Brighton.
J S Henry 14 Maine. orrill Bros well & Me-New York.
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J S Henry 27
W A Bardwell 10
O H Forbush 17

At We sheary w A Bardwell O H Forbush WF Dennen 4 A W Nelson 5 C E Allen 3 At Brighton. Js Henry 58 H A Gilmore 14 Scattering 80 W Mills 10 D A Walker 6 S Learned 10 D A Walker 6 S Learned 10 D A Walker 6 S Learned 10 J Me Namme D A Austin Courser & Sanborn 14 Js Peavey 20 2 At Watertown. 4 & Wood 18 5 D S WALL STORM 14 W Walker 1 Morn 14 W Walker 1 Morn 15 Peavey 20 2 At Watertown. 4 & Wood 18 5 D S Walker 1 Morn 15 Peavey 20 2 At Watertown. 4 & Wood 18 5 D S Walker 1 Morn 15 Peavey 20 2 WALL STORM 15 D WALL STORM 15 D

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At N E D M & Wool A Williamson
Fred Savage
H N Jenne
N H Woodward
B H Combs
A P Needham
20 NEDM& Wool

Live Stock Exports.

The continued heavy shipments of cattle has told upon the English market as regards prices, a decline of ale, d. w. is effected all within the past week, with sales at-101 a 121c, d. w., on sheep e decline, at 12½ a 13½c, d. w., and lambs at 14½c. Probably the season of Lent has some effect upon

the market.
Shipments and Destinations—On steamer Columbian, for London, 237 cattle by Morris Beef Company, 243 do. by Swift & Co., 62 horses by R. Hayden; on steamer Sarmation, for Glasgow, 199

North Assorted size Butter.

Butter.

Note:—Assorted sizes quoted below sizes on steamer Devondan, for Liverpool, 731 cattle by Swift & Co. Liverpool, 214 cattle by Morris Beef Company, 428 do. by J. A. Hathaway; on steamer Michigan, for Liverpool, 300 cattle by Morris Beef Company, 520 do. by J. A. Hathaway; on steamer Michigan, for Liverpool, 300 cattle by Morris Beef Company; 200 do. by J. A. Hathaway; 100 do. by J. Gould: 1173 sheep by W. W. Brauer & Co., a total of 2652 cattle, 1173 sheep, 146 horses this week. A heavy run next week expected.

three Business.

The market will soon get into better shape, and a slight improvement is air eady noticed. The demand is for good, light and heavy business horses, largely for work in and out of the city. At Welch & Hall Company 4 carloads disposed of at steady prices. Chunks at \$100\textit{a}175, heavy draught at \$175\textit{a}250, common horses, \$25\textit{a}100. At L. H. Brockway's sale stable a good week's sale. R. Ramsey of Ohio arrived last night with good business horses, of 1000@1800 lbs, a likely load, at \$250 down to \$125. At A. W. Davis' Northamptonstreet sale stable a fine display of speed, coach, family and saddle horses at \$100,0600. At Myer, Abram & Co.'s international horse exchange 5 carloads for the week's business; sold out close at \$50a 250, as to quality. Sold 1 pair of 3200-lb horses at \$350, with sales at \$200 250. At Moses Colman & Sons a fair week and good outlook, with sales at \$25a 135.

Enion Yards, Watertown.

Tuesday, March 5, 1901.

The call for heef earther of common to fair grades.

Tuesday, March 5, 1901.

The call for heef earther of common to fair grades.

Western, fair to good. carloads for the week's business; sold out close at \$50a 250, as to quality. Sold 1 pair of 3200-lb

The call for beef cattle of common to fair grades has not improved, and incline to weaken. Fine estern steers cost from 1/2 te higher. The eather is somewhat against the trade and the Western steers cost from 1@1e higher. The weather is somewhat against the trade and the tendency is at lower rates. O. H. Forbush sold 1 bull, of 1000 lbs, at 3½c; 1 beef cow, of 940 lbs, at 30c; 3 cows, 2980 lbs, at \$2.55; 1 cow, 990 lbs, at 2½c; 3 cows, 2980 lbs, at \$2.55; 1 cow, 990 lbs, at 2½c; 3 cows, 2980 lbs, at \$2.55; 1 cow, 990 lbs, at 2½c; 3 cows, 2980 lbs, at \$2.55; 1 cow, 990 lbs, at 2½c; 3 cows, 2980 lbs, at \$2.55; 1 cow, 990 lbs, at 2½c; 3 cows, 2980 lbs, at \$2.55; 1 cow, 990 lbs, at 2½c; 3 cows, 2980 lbs, at \$2.55; 1 cow, 990 lbs, at 2½c; 3 cows, 2980 lbs, at \$2.55; 1 cow, 990 lbs, at 2½c; 3 cows, 2980 lbs, at \$2.55; 1 cow, 990 lbs, at 2½c; 3 cows, 2980 lbs, at \$2.55; 1 cow, 990 lbs, at 2½c; 3 cows, 2980 lbs, at \$2.55; 1 cow, 990 lbs, at 2½c; 3 cow, cows, 2450 fbs, at \$2.35. J. A. Hathaway sold 25 s. av. 1500 lbs, at 6e; 30 do., av. 1480 lbs, at 40 steers, of 1475 lbs, at 52c; 20 steers of 1460 York State, round wht. bu..... the at 5/e; 20 do. of 1450 ths, at 5/e; 10 at 5e; 10 at Milch Cows.

Supply has somewhat increased, and where good cows were concerned only a fair demand, with no

improvement in prices as quoted Fat Hogs. indemand at steady prices, with Western at wide, l. w. Local hogs at 61@7c, d. w.

Sheep Houses. The market prices on Western remain about sleady. Best lambs cost here \$5.80 down to \$4.80, and sheep \$3.05@4.90 p cwt. as to quality. Arrivals largely from the West. W. F. Wallace sold a small lot of sheep and lambs at last week's

Venl Calves.

eaker market is noticed, and butchers com of the Boston market. The market is off c, with quality nothing extra. A. P. Need-2 calves, 1490 fbs, at 6c. H. N. Jenne sold N. H. Woodward, 23 calves, 115 fbs. at 5lc Wallace sold a large lot not over 5je Droven of Venl Calven.

-P. A. Berry, 40; J. S. P. Jones, 15; Bros., 41; Wardwell & McIntire, 60; A. W. ey, 12; W. A. Gleason, 32; M. D. Holt & C. Thompson & Hanson, 42; E. R. Foye, 11; is & Fellows, 90; F. W. Wormwell, 4; J. M. w Hampshire—J. H. Neal, 5; W. Gordon, B. Locke, 8; Moulton & Co., 50; J. E. East-26. Courser & Sanborn, 9; J. S. Peavy, 32;

& Wood, 40; W. F. Wallace, 115. ont-A. Williamson, 100; Fred Savage, 70; Jenne, 20; N. H. Woodward, 40; A. P. F. Atwood, 18; F. Ricker, 45; T. J. Molloy S. Henry, 30. sachusetts-J. S. Henry, 120; W. A. Bard-

Merry Maiden Blood on Both Sides—Bull calf, right age and good enough to show next fall. Solid color. Dropped Oct. 15, 1900. Sire, Chromo, 12 in 14 fb. list, by Diploma, sire of 54 in the list, including Merry Maiden. Dam, Masher, 16 fbs. 14 oz., dam of 1, by a son of Diploma. Masher, 16 fbs. 14 oz., dam of 1, by a son of Diploma. World's Fair Dairy tests. Write for price to Lowell, Mass.

Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday.

BOSION LIVE TOCK AT WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON.

For the week ending March 6, 1901.

Shotes
and

Cattle Sheep Suckers Fat Hogs Veals
Week. 3876 6172 45 27,480 1556
Week. 3757 8212 60 41,241 1230

Prices on Northern Cattle.

Prices on Northern Cattle.

Prices on Northern Cattle.

1 1250

Prices on Northern Cattle.

2 1250

Prices on Northern Cattle.

2 200

Pri 2 two-year-old steers, a tidy pair of 2770 hs, at 54c, raised by Charles White of Thorndike, Me: 7.25; some of the poorest, Dulls, etc., 83.00@ Ojc, raised by Unaries white of Informace, are Western steers, 44@64c.
Western steers, 44@64c.
S AND YOUNG CALVES—Fair quality, 820
extra. \$40@48; fancy milch cows, \$50@65; and dry, \$12@25.

Milch Cows. More cows on the market than last week by fully 100 head. An increase from the East as well as Massachusetts. It cannot be said that there as Massachusetts. It cannot be said that there are more cows required for the demand, and the movement was slow, unless the quality was all right, with no improvement in prices. Thompson & Hanson sold 3 new-milch cows at \$45@00. J. S. Henry sold 3 choice milkers at \$55@55; 2 at \$50 each; 5 cows at \$42@45; 2 at \$40; 5 at \$30@35.

Veal Calves.

Dealers knew as account.

Venl Calves.

Dealers knew as soon, as they arrived at the yards which way the straws lay, and who were to be benefited; the dealer could only submit and drop the price &c P h. Chapman & Lougee sold 11 calves, of 130 hs, at 6c. Thompson & Hanson, 35 calves, of 4360 hs, at 6c. P. A. Berry, 35 calves, of 110 hs, at 5c. E. R. Foye sold 11 calves, of 1220 hs, at 6c. J. H. Neal, 5 calves, 120 hs, at 6c.

Late Arrivals and Sales. Wednesday—The market today was liberally supplied with milch cows, even beyond the demand, but where good cows were concerned there were fair disposals at steady prices. Com-mon cows slow of sale. A light run of beef cows with fair demand. Last week's prices slimly sustained. Some dealers who could not get satisfactory bids vesterday for their cattle had them isfactory bids yesterday for their cattle had them killed on commission. Libby Bros. sold 2 fancy cows at \$50 cach, 4 extra cows, \$42a.45; 5 cows, \$25a.830. Wardwell & McIntire sold 1 pair working oxen, l. w. 2900 fbs, girthing 7 feet, at \$132; 1 pair do., girthing 6 feet 10 inches, 2400 fbs, at \$105; 1 fancy cow at \$55, 1 at \$40, 2 cows at \$20 and \$35. J. M. Philbrook, 1 pair steers, of 2710 fbs, at 5c; 3 cows, lot for \$125. J. S. Henry sold thus of wilds cows at \$25.5 with soles down to \$30.830.

Neal, 6 oxen, av. 1500 lbs, at 7@7je, d. w. Store Pigs. Only a few on sale. Shotes at \$3,50@6. Small pigs, \$1.75@2.75.

tops of milch cows at \$55, with sales down to \$30. Harris & Fellows sold cows at \$30 a50. J. H.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

Wholesale Prices

Fresh Killed.	1
Northern and Eastern—	
Spring ducks	 . 12a
Green geese	 10a
Chickens, choice roasting, spring.	 . 15a1
Chickens, fair to good	. 10a1
Fowls, extra choice	
Pigeons, tame + doz	 1 00 a 1
Western dry packed-	
Turkeys, choice	 . 12 0
Turkeys, com. to good	 .11½ a
Chickens, choice, large	 . 124 a 1
" broilers	
Chickens, medium	 . 9a1
Ducks	 . 10a1
Geese	
Fowls, good to choice	 . 9a1
Old Cocks	 . 707
Live Poultry.	
	401 -

Butter.

13 a 14 12 a 19 Extra western creamery
Extra dairy
Common to good
Trunk butter in ½ or ½-fb prints Extra northern creamery..... Extra northern dairy..... Extra western creamery. Cheese. Eggs. Nearby and Cape fancy, P doz Petatecs.

Hebron, extra Aroostook Green Mountain, P bu Sweet, Jersey, extra, P bbl Norfolk Green Vegetables. Cabbage
Carrots, P bush
Lettuce, P box
Cucumbers, P crate
Cucumbers, hothouse, e
Onions, native, P bbl
Bermuda, P crate
Parsley, P bu
Radishes, P doz
String beans— String beans— Native green, p case. Squash, new, marrow Hubbard, p ton.... Hubbard, Southern
Spinach, Southern
Turnips, flat, P box
Turnips, yellow. P bbl.
Tomatoes, hothouse, P lb...
Southern, P crate Domestic Green Fruit. Hides and Pelts

Steers and cows all weights.... Bulls Hides, south, light green salted... " dry flint... " salted " buff, in west...." salted P fb Calfskins, 5 to 12 fbs each... Deacon and dairy skins.

Lambskins each, country

Country Pelts, each. Choice Canadian & bu.... Green peas, Western choice... Green peas, Scotch.... Evaporated, fancy to extra fancy. Evaporated, choice Evaporated, choice..... Evaporated, prime..... Sundried, as to quality... Grass Seeds.

Timothy, p bu, Western... Northern.

Clover, P lb.
Red Top, western, P 50 lb sack
fancy recleaned, P lb.

well, 15; W. F. Dennen, 6; A. W. Nelson, 8; C. E. Allen, 3; H. A. Gilmore, 32; scattering, 125; W. Mills, 29; D. A. Walker, 20; C. D. Lewis, 5. Mediums, choice hand p Mediums, screened Mediums, foreign Yellow eyes, extra Yellow eyes, seconds Red Kidney Lima beans, dried, P lb.

Hay and Straw.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Flour.—The market quoted higher. Spring patents, \$4 15@5 00. Spring, clear and straight, \$3 10@3 75. Winter patents, \$4 00@4 50. Winter, clear and straight, \$3 50@4 25.

Corn Meal.—The market is quiet at \$5,070 p bag, and \$2 10.02 15 p bbl; granulated \$2 35.02 75 p bbl. Graham Flour.—Trade continues quiet, with the market quoted at \$2.5024.50 P bbl. Ont Meal.—Quoted steady, \$3.502\$3.75 P bbl. for rolled, and \$4.0024.15 for out and ground. Bye Flour.—The market is quoted at \$3.10@

1.00 P bbl.
Corm.—Demand is quiet, with market higher.
No. 2, yellow, spot, 49c.
Steamer yellow, new, 49c.
No. 3, yellow, 48c.
Oats.—Quiet but steady.
Clipped, fancy, spot, 36c.
No. 2 clipped, white, 34c.
No. 3 clipped, white, 34c.
Heavier grades, spot, 34c.
Clipped, to ship, white, 356.36c.
Clipped, to ship, white, 356.36c.

Millfeed.—The market is steady for all kinds. Middlings sacked, \$18 50@19 50. Bran, spring, \$17 40@17 65. Bran, winter, \$18 00@18 25. Red Dog, \$9 00. Mixed feed, \$18 50 n 19 50. Cottonseed meal to ship, \$25.25. Malt.-The market is steady with trade ruling

Rve.-Oniet, \$3.05#3.60 D bbl.

State grades, 6-rowed, 65 <u>a</u> 70e. State, 2-rowed, 60 <u>a</u> 65c. Western grades, 65<u>a</u> 70c. Barley.—Quiet demand, with prices higher at 50@76c for No. 2 6-rowed State, and 42@57c for No. 22-rowed State. Feed barley, 44@48c.

THE WOOL MARKET.

Unwashed	fleece	, fine,	Mie	hig	a	n,	0	 		 	16#1
4.		16	Ohio	D							18 11
46	66	-blood	6.								23 # 2
145	40 }	-blood	44								23 4 2
	** }	-blood	46								23/1
Fine delair	ie, Ohio	0					3.	 			29 0 3
Washed fle	Mici	nigan .					-				26 a 2 234 a 3
washed ne	cce				- 10	- •			3	 	ang to a

SHEDDING WOOL.-W. S. P., Worcester County, Mass.: Sheep shed their wool in winter from various causes. If there is a scab in the flock it will come off in patches, showing the red, sore skin underneath. If only in small locks at various points on the neck and body we should suspect ticks. which had loosened it by injuring the roots in the skin. Perhaps lice might have the same effect, though they are not as frequent on sheep as ticks, and we never saw enough of them to do any harm. We have seen cases of be necessary to dip twice at intervals of about ten days or two weeks to make sure work.

KANSAS WHEAT.

It is reported that Kansas wheat has advanced from three to five cents a bushel since the last harvest, because it can be mixed with other wheats of low grades, enabling the entire lots to be sold as Kansas wheat. The wheat growers in Kansas are not finding any fault at the advance in prices of their wheat, but some of them do not like the idea of it being used to help the sale of inferior wheat, that would be sold for poultry food or some other purpose at a low price if it had to be sold on its merits alone. And the consumers of flour are likely to object to paying the price of a first-class article for that which really is not made from wheat that is more than fourfifths first-class wheat.

ROOT CROPS.

In England the root crop for stock feeding has been and yet is considered of greater importance than the hay crop. Not only are the sheep ex-pected to feed upon the turnips from the time when they are large enough, but turnips and mangels are no small part of their feed from the time they begin to make growth until the next spring, when the roots are exhausted. The English farmers claim that they can grow five times the weight of roots to the acre, and that a pound of hay fed with roots is of much more value than when fed alone, because of more perfect for sheep and young stock in the winter, but that was before the days of silos and ensilage.

SPECIAL CROPS. One of the objections to the farmer devoting things which he might produce at home at less cost than he buys them, and often he might be better repaid for his labor if he put it into production of such things as he needs to use at home. duction of such things as he needs to use at nome. We think that a farmer should grow his own supply of nearly every variety of garden vegetables and small fruits, and produce his own poultry and eggs, if not his milk and butter. It may seem against the grain to devote as much time to an acre of garden as would do the work on of fifty hens as to three cows, but we work, or most of us have to, for the profit there is in it, and there are few things on the farm that will pay better for the capital invested and labor done than a well-cared-for garden and poultry

yard. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. The old saying that "a pint is a pound all the world round" does not hold good with the many grain feeds. They vary much, and as the papers en giving balanced rations usually expres lves in pounds, while the farmer usually feeds by measure, dipping it up with the handy two quart measure, it may be well to know just what a quart weighs. We copy from the Rural New Yorker this table, which we think is nearly accurate for weights of a quart. Coarse wheat bran i pound, coarse wheat middlings 4-5 pound, wheat, mixed feed, 3-6 pound, fine wheat mid-dlings 1.1 pounds, linseed meal the same, gluten feed 1.2 pounds, gluten meal 1.7 pounds, corn meal and cotton seed I pounds each. To dip us a measure full of fine middlings is to give more than twice as much as to use the same dish full than twice as much as to use the same dish full of coarse bran, which may be a good reason why many get the best results from feeding the finer grain, while corn meal weighs three times as much as the bran.

WEED SEEDS.

If the farmer desires to know how to select good clover seed he should learn to know weed seed as soon as he looks at it. Then if his eyesight is not good enough to distinguish it when it is among the clover seed, let him spend from fifty cents the clover seed, let him spend from fifty cents upward for a good magnifying glass, and let him buy no clover and not much other seed until he has examined it, and found it reasonably clear of the weed seeds. It may be hard to find it per fectly pure, but there is no use in buying such seed as a sample sold in Vermont last year which had 59,310 weed seeds in a pound. Just think of sowing ten, twenty or more pounds of such seed on an acre. The seeds of plantain, sorrel, pigweed, smartweed, curled dock and the and each of them might pass for clover seed at and each of them might pass for clover seed as first glance, but can be detected under a magnify-ing glass. It would be a good lesson for the boys to collect samples of each of these and some other seeds in little vials, and label each, that 2 15a 2 50 2 25a 2 50 11a 124 2 25a 2 75 they might study them until they knew them too 114 a 13 well to buy them as clover seed.

Probably the cheapest formin which the farmers can buy a potash fertilizer now is the muriate of potash. In wood ashes they can get the potash in combination with lime, and the lime has some value on certain varieties of soil, but the potash value is very uncertain, unless the ashes have a guaranteed analysis. Kainit and sulphate of notash have a guaranteed analysis. potash have a guaranteed smallysis, but the latter is of too high a cost, excepting for tebacco, where it is claimed to make a better leaf than the muriate, which has a considerable percentage of chlorine, or chloride of sodium, which in plain English means the active principle in common salt. But for nearly all other crops the muriatis equally as good as the sulphate, and the pot-ash that it contains costs less money. There may be other crops for which it is better to use the sulphate than the muriate, but so much is dependent upon soil and season, and, on the previ-ous condition of the soil, that we will not yenture ons condition in the son, the to make them, excepting to say that they are mostly among those crops that are grown for leaf and foliage rather than for the root crops. Some would class cabbage and cauliflower amon them, but we are not sure that the chlorine them, but we are not sure that the emorne or sait in the muriate is not more beneficial than injurious to them, and celery is said to make a ranker growth, but to be more likely to be hollow hearted or pithy when the sulphate of potash is used than when muriate is used. We do not know that any experiments have been tried to arove this prove this.

From experimental observations made by ferman scientist into the effect of various paint German scientist into the effect of various paints upon bacteria; it appears that the kind of paint, which may be used on walls is, really of considerable importance from a hygienic point of view quite apart from the question of aesthetic appearance and cost of material. Upon oil-paint coatings the bacteria were found to be destroyed much more rapidly than in the case of other paints. It is recommended, therefore, that oil paint alone should be used in hospitals, schools, barracks and other places, where large numbers of persons sleep or are congregated together.

\$100 Reward \$100. The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional dis-ease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by build ing up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

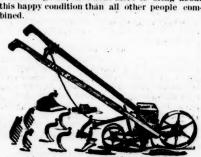
Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75 c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

As a prompt and effective remedy for scours in calves, Hood Farm Calf Scour Cure has never been equalled. See advertisement.

Don't think less of your system than you do of your house. Give it a thorough cleansing, too. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

There are many men and women in this country them to do any harm. We have seen cases of the shedding where we thought the cause of the trouble was a damp, dirty shed and yard, without enough of dry bedding, and manure heating under the sheep. If this would not start the wool it was a favorable condition for ticks and lice to breed in. We would not attempt to do any more now than to clip off the loose tags of any more now than to clip off the loose tags of the same time indifferently dropped by hand, and when practically the entire labor of cultivating was confined to the old-fashioned, long-handle any more now than to ellip off the loose tags of wool, and make sure that the yard is clean and dry and the sheep not crowded, and after shearing get some good sheep dip, and try to kill ticks or scab, whichever may cause the trouble. It may or scab, whichever may cause the trouble of about the contract of the contra and improved tools or machines for seed-ing and cultivating it is almost unnecessary to soil the hands by touching the earth. This makes it easily possible for, not only men, but women and children as well, to indulge their tastes to the fullest in this most exhibitanting and healthful of outdoor employment. Then there is that other great and constantly growing class, the market gardener, who is almost immeasurably beautified by the infroduction of this new and im-proved garden machinery. It enables him to obliterate in a high degree the expensive element of hand labor in the cultivation, weeding, etc., of small plants. S. L. Allen & Co. of Philadelphia. Pa., the manufacturers of the world-famous Planet Jr. goods, have done more to bring about



We illustrate herewith two of their Planet Jr garden tools which stand out with special prominence. The first is that of their combined seeder and wheel hoe. As a seeder it opens up the tances, closes the furrow after seed has been himself to a special crop is that he is likely to dropped, rolls down the earth smoothly and have to buy, or more often go without many finely, and marks the next row, all at one operation, and about as fast as a person could nate walk. It may be quickly and easily converted into a wheel hoe by adding the various attachments shown, and will plow, scuffle, cultivate between or on both sides of the rows, hilling up, throwing the earth to and from the row and rake and level, breaking up all the top and harde crust, etc.



The second cut is that of the Planet Jr. Doul Wheel Hoe with a full and complete set of at-achments. This is essentially a wholesale of market gardener's tool. It does all the thing enumerated above, and being designed specially as a hoe or cultivator, is capable of a wide range of work and utility. It covers practically every crop and every variety of cultivation for every erop grown in the home or market garden. Thes are but two of the long line of Planet Jr. tools de signed for practically every variety of hand and horse seeding and cultivation in the garden, orchard, vineyard and on the farm, plantation or ranch. Write to the Allen people for their Famous Planet Jr. art catalogue, it will not only prove interesting but instructive and valuable reading. Address S. L. Allen & Co., Philadelphia

The Minute Man and Sample Strawberry. The best Northern Grown and Free from Rus Aparagus Roots, also Nursery stock of all descrip-tions, Vegetable and Greenhouse plants. Send for fre-price list to GEORGE F. WHEELER, Telephone Connection.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS. Immense stock. Finest two year, hardy, Northern rown. Low prices. We have all other kinds of ursery stock. We have all other kinds of for 9x18 roller mill. WHITING NURSERY CO., Boston, Mass. roll suction. A. S. GARMAN & SONS, Akron, O. nursery stock.
WHITING NURSERY CO., Boston, Mass.

sowing ten, twenty or more pounds of lon an acre. The seeds of plantain, gweed, smartweed, curled dock and the ass were the most abundant in this lot, of them might pass for clover seed at e, but can be detected under a magnify. It would be a good lesson for the boys samples of each of these and expensive cure. Has cured thousands and will cure you. Full treatment sent to any address, prepaid, on receipt of \$1. Frost Remedy Co., Westfield, Mass.

COUNTAIN Farm herd of Cruikshank Shorthorn cattle (breeding stock for sale). Private catalogue on ap-plication. Farm one mile east of station. R. E. -OWENS, Williamsburg, iz.

To produce the best results in fruit, vegetable or grain, the fertilizer used must contain enough Potash. For particulars see our pamphlets. We send them free.

GERMAN KALI WORKS 93 Nassau St., New York

Moseley's all the Gream Cream: \$7.00 to \$65.00. Separator Agents Wanted, Mention this pape MOSELEY & PRITCHARD MFB. CO.; Clinton, Iowa

SEEDS Ferry's Seeds are known the country over as the most reliable Seeds that can be bought. Don't save a nickel on cheap seeds and lose a 1901 Seed Annual free, D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

FARMERS' WANTS ONE CENT A WORD

Farmers' Want Department is established to allow the sale and exchange of Stock, Seeds, Fruits, etc., also Help or Situation Wanted. There is a charge of one cent per word only, including name, address or initials. No Display. Cash to accompany the

WANTED, a manufacturer of ornamental metal work to manufacture a Curtain Supporter. Correspondence solicited. JONATHAN GIBBONS. respondence Deihi, La.

CABBAGE Seeds and Plants of undoubted purity and excellence. Pedigreed stock. Price list free TILLINGHAST SEED CO., LaPlume, Pa. ALL kinds of Hens wanted. Must be well. W., Box 2023, Boston.

F YOUR Cat is not well send word to us. W. R. FARMS CO., Boston, Mass. ONE Webster & Hannum Bone Cutter for exchange. Worth \$25; never been used. KENT, Box 3254,

OTHING better for your horse than Glosserine

ALE help wanted. Reliable men to sell our line of high-grade lubricating oils, greases, paints and varnishes. Salary or commission. Address, MUTUAL REFINING COMPANY, Cleveland, O.

GRAPHOPHONE and records, camera, double-barrel gun, rifle or bleyele for anything in the poultry line. BOX 1014, Rockville, Ct. WANTED, a White Cochin Bantam cock, or cockerel Address, ALDEN P. BARKER, Middletown, R. I

DELIABLE young man (22) understanding care and management of standard and egg poultry, incu-tors, brooding, feeding chicks, etc., wants situation. Could become working partner on good-sized plant, ARTHUR O'U'ONNELL, Modena, Pa.

DOSITION as manager of poultry plant. MANAGER, care Farm-Poultry, Boston, Mass.

UFF Cochins: young and yearling stock for sale. C. J. L. WARE, South Keene, N. H. CAYUGA Ducks of the finest quality at \$2, ALBERT ar many WANTED—June 1, strong boy, 16 years old, to work on country home for board and small salary until October. Write experience with horses and small kitchen garden. R., Box 2023, Boston.

MERICAN farmer, married, is open for engagement as working foreman or farm manager on darry farm: thoroughly understands raising of crops, care of stock, management of help; strictly temperate and reliable; references furnished from employers. BOX 66, New Ipswich, N. H.

MANTED—On or before April 1, position as superin tendent or butter maker in first-class creamery la years experience; good references. Address M. H PEASE, Warehouse Point, Ct. MANTED-Position as foreman or manager on farm

married, small family; strictly temperate; American; best references. A.C. KNIGHT, Warlock St., WANTED—April I, situation as foreman or manager of farm by capable young married man; refer-ences. H. HAYNES, Lock Box 2, Charlton Depot,

CITUATION wanted by married man, understand care of horses and cattle; can drive team; strictly mperate. BOX 345, Windsor, Vt.

WANTED—Position on gentleman's place, young married man; good reference; the care of horses preferred. C, 88, Rhinecliff, N. Y.

ANTED-Situation as warden and matron of alms house; had experience; good reference. 97 FRANKLIN STREET, Westfield, Mass.

MANTED—Position as farm manager by experienced single man: references. A. B., care, W. P. Vinton, West Dudley, Mass. WANTED—Situation as herdsman or foreman on dairy farm by single man E. C., Rhinecliff, N. Y.

IGHT Brahmas, Prize Stock Cockerels and Pullets for sale cheap. I have more than I have room for: Eggs for sale. HARRYMOZLEY, Dracut, Mass. WANTED—Position as manager of stock and milk farm, by practical all-round farmer, where the expert care of stock is required and farm kept neat. clean and in order. American, married, one child. Best of reference. Address, FARMER, Worcester, Mass., Sta. No. 3.

OR SALE—Retail day milk route of some sixty customers. Good condition. Price reasonable. M. P., Box 2314, Boston, Mass.

VERMONT FARM—180 acres. Good buildings. Keen 15 cows, 400 sugar trees, 14 miles to raifroad and village; \$650; terms easy. GUNN & CO., Brattleboro

ILL Picks. I am sure that my picks, both new and dressed, will give satisfaction to any miller. F. EICHENBERGER, 1807 S. Seventh St., St. Louis, Mo. Successor to J. W. Rogers.

MANTED—Two second-hand grain elevator conv. ors, with or without hangers, from eight to inches diameter and 50 to 200 feet long. Also 150 300-bushel hopper scale and 300 to 500-bushel capac warehouse separator. Also 10 to 12-ligh heavy gratesty with 16-inch cups attached. Address E. STAPP, Blandville, Ky.

35 BARREL Michigan mill for sale, owing to the death of proprietor, the Edwardsburg Flouring mill, roller process, 35 harrels capacity, with ston for feed. Steam power. All in good condition, and doing good business. Will be sold cheap. Address MRS. ISABELLA DALY, Edwardsburg, Mich.

Price very reasonable. Address G. H. W., Box

OR SALE—A water and steam power corn, feed and sawmill, with sufficient building for flouring machinery; two good dwelling houses, with all across of good land. Situated in one of the healthiest, best corn and wheat-growing sections in the State. Want to change occupation on account of poor health. For further particulars address J. R. L. CHAMBLIN, Philomont, Loudoun Co., Va.

MILL OWNERS in need of a miller who is thor-oughly experienced on soft or Kansas hard wheat and who is reliable in every way, can find one with references by applying to INTERNATIONAL ROLLER MILLS, Sterling, Kan

RUSHES—Floor and hand brushes, steel and ivory before tiers, belting, belt planes, grain testers, testing steves, speed indicators, cloth glasses and specialties. Descriptive circulars on application. A. S. GARMAN & SONS, Akron, O.

OR NALE—A 50-barrel roller water mill with good tresidence, barn, earriage bouse, corn cribs, feed lots, etc., and 12 screes of land, near Villisca, Mont-gomery Co., Ia. Can be bought cheap and on easy terms. Asidress HENEY & GRBON, Red Oak, Ja. OLLER Mill Feeder—Always ready. No belt. No I bother: Will work on any roller mill: A perfect leeder, tried and proved, Address DEARHOLT & GSCHWENDER, Ontario, Wis.

STREL Aeromotors wanted for Germany (Haile a. S.) In regular shipments. Send offers with all speci-fications to U. I. 8182, care RUDOLF MOSSE, Haile a. S., Germany.

. The man of the commence of NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the subscriber NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the subscriber

I has been duly appointed administrator of
the estate of DAVID McKENZIE, late of Phillipsburg, in the State of Montana, deceased, intestate, and has taken upon himself that trust by
giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons
having demands upon the estate of said deceased
are required to exhibit the same; and all persons
indebted to said estate are called upon, to make
payment to

WILLIAM SIMPSON, Administrator.

(Address).

(Address) 1 1 Cambridge Terrace, North Cambridge, Mass. Feb. 18, 1901.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PLYMOUTH, 88. PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors, and all other persons finterested in the estate of SUSAN S. SMITH, late of Pembroke in said County, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to Susak A smith of said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Susak A Smith of said Pembroke, without giving a rety on her bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Brockton in said County of Plymouth, on the twenty-fifth day of March A. D. 1901, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in said Commonwealth, the last publication to be one day at least before said Court.

Wilness, BENJAMIN W. HARRIS, Fequire

publication to be one day at least before said Court.
Witness, BENJAMIN W. HARRIS, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twenty-seventh day of February in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. C. SULLIVAN, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88.
PROBATE COURT. To next of kin, and all others interested in the estate of MARIA WILLIS, late of Acton in said To next of kin, and all others interested in the estate of MARIA WILLIS, late of Acton in said County, deceased.

WHEREAS, Herbert B. Fowler, the administration of the estate of said deceased, has presented to said Court for allowance the final account of his administration on said estate, which has been allowed and application has been made for a distribution of the balance in his hands among the next of kin of said deceased.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twelfth day of March, A. D. 1901, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why distribution should not be made according to said application.

And the petitioner is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachtusettn by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachtusettn by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachtusettn by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachtusettn by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachtusettn by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachtusettn by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachtusettn by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachtusettn by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachtusettn by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachtusettn by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachtusettn by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachtusettn by publishing the same once in each week, for the same of the same once in each wee

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX 88.
PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of TIMOTHY L. MAYO, late of Somerville, in said County, management of standard and egg poultry, incutors, brooding, feeding chicks, etc., wants situation. Could become working partner on good-sized plant. ARTHUR O'CONNELL, Modena, Pa.

DOULTRYMAN, married, wants situation to run a fully equipped poultry plant on salary or shares. How so, lead of the content of

official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate
Court, to be held at Lowell, in said County of
Middlesex, on the nineteenth day of March, A. D.
1901, at nine o'clock in the foremon, to show
cause, if any you have, why the same should not
he granted.

cause, if any you have, why the same should how be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachusetts Ploughman, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate, soven days at least before said Court.

Witness, Charles J. McIntire. Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twenty-first day of Pebruary, in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS.

PROBATE COURT.

MIDDLESEX, SS.

PROBATE COURT.

WHEREAS, Cordelia Dunham Luce Mulliken of Cambridge, in said County, have presented to said County petitions praying that their names may be changed to those of Cordelia Dunham Luce and Sarah Holmes Luce respectively, and whereas James Lyon Luce Mulliken and Lyman Burgess Luce Mulliken, their next friend, have presented a petition praying that their names may be changed to those of James Lyon Luce and Lyman Burgess Luce respectively, for reasons therein set forth:

All persons are bereby cited to appears at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge in said county of Middlesex, on the twenty-sixth day of March A. D. 1901, at misse o'block in the forenoon to show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioners are hereby directed to give published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least petition, the last publication to be one day, at least before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. McINTIRE, Esquire. First Judge of said Court, this twenty-sixth day of February in the year one thousand nine indeded and one.

St. H. FOLSOM, Register.



A Clever Rig

Attracts considerable attention, especially it everything is in keeping. A harness, a cart, whip, driver, and all must be quite like the rooming and attention shown to the horse. A horse to be lively, well and attractive must be properly fed. Glosserine will nourish his skin and produce soft, silky hair. Perfeetly harmless. Article of unquestionable value. Found in the best stables. Printed matter if you want it. Price \$2. delivered.

W. R. PARMS CO., BOSTON, MASS.,

Our Domes.

The Season of Rest.

With the coming of Lent such opportunities for leisure and rest present the to the busy woman that the season is hailed with especial delight, whatever may be one's religious convictions. To the devout the period is one of spiritual upliftment and refreshment, a time of especial significance and opportunity. Others regard the seaso likewise as one of opportunity, but rather for intellectual than spiritual achievement, an opportunity to read the books one has so long desired, and to put into written lan guage the thought by which one has long been persistently haunted.

The intensely practical woman hails Lent as a time of replenishing. The linen closet is overhauled, and many worn articles replaced, and the family wardrobe likewiss receives attention. Dainty garments, to be in readiness for the summer days, grow under the hands of skilful needlewomen. Each in her way avails herself of the opportunity presented when social demands relax their

Were there nothing else to recommend the Lenten season to women, the opportunity for simple rest would be enough. Fortunately there are higher motives which appear to many, thus lifting the period into the realm of consecration, and giving it a sacred character. But the utilitarian side has potent attractions also.

The average American woman does not rest enough, and, indeed, the characteristic American, without regard to sex, lacks repose of manner, which is largely attributable to the inexorable stress of business and of society in this favored land of ours. It is a brave woman, indeed, who has sufficient courage to ignore social demands and take the rest which is her due; and to this fact may be attributed the apparent increase of nervous diseases and instances of mental collapse. Nature is above all else just, and her laws cannot be violated with impunity. Excesses of whatever sort sooner or later bring retribution. Even the best things may be overdone. The over-zealous church worker or philanthropist suffers alike with her sister who succumbs to the strain of a continuous round of frivolous pleasures. Club membership, an excellent thing of its kind, may, to the woman of many clubs, degenerate into dissipation. Yet nature ever sounds a warning note, which, heeded, might avert much suffering, if not complete

Many of the Lenten hours would not be misapplied if passed in sleep. There is no dilating and shutting, and the breathing better restorer, and more persons do not sleep enough than there are who waste preclous time in sleep. Nor does any fixed rule as to the hours of sleep required apply to any number of individuals. Common sens dictates that one should sleep until rested, not until some other thinks she should awaken. Each is a law unto herself, and can best judge her own requirements.

In this hurrying, bustling age, when duties press on every hand; when one has to be constantly alert to keep abreast of the times, so rapidly is history being made, and so thick and fast come announcements of scientific discoveries and literary and artistic progress, there is little danger of encouraging sloth by an admonition to rest. The mer and women of today are intensely alert, active to a degree unknown a generation or two since, and he or she who is otherwise is a subject for the physician rather than the

"Power through repose" is what, as a rule, we most need, and a reasonable portion of time devoted to rest will be productive of the highest results. To that end, as well as gravity and menacing life itself.—Health. because of its spiritual significance, we hail the coming of Lent, stopping, as it does largely, the social machinery, and giving opportunity for a higher development through the medium of rest.

ELIZABETH ROBBINS BERRY.

The Workbox.

A KNITTED AFGHAN. Procure 11 pounds of Fleisher's scarlet germantown zephyr land 1 pound of olive green. Work with 1 pair of large rubber

For one stripe cast on 45 stitches

1st row-Plain knitting. 2d row-Purled.

3d row-(*) Yarn over needle, 3 plain, pass 1st'stitch over the other 2; repeat from (*). 4th row-Purled.

Repeat from beginning until strip is 11 yards long, or any other length desired.

green. Crochet stripes together using a strand of red and one of green. I think it desirable to baste stripes together before joining by crochet. A crocheted scallop all round afghan is pretty, and if liked, fringe may be tied in at top and bottom. A FLUTED SCARF.

little different. Four and one-half hanks of pink Fleisher's shetland floss. 3 hanks of white. Bone needle, size 0. With white cast on 100 stitches and knit across plain, second needle purl, third plain, fourth purl.

Now take the pink. First and secon peat from (*), fifth needle purl (same number of stitches as on third needle), sixth needle plain.

white 47 times and pink 45 times, finishing convey information with regard to the variwith heavy fringe of both colors. EVA M. NILES.

A Cough, What Kind?

Nothing is so common in dispensary and private general practice as for a patient to ask for a bottle of medicine for so-and-so's cough, very frequently for a child the doctor has never seen. Now it will be our purpose to show that it is impossible to correctly prescribe and treat a cough without first examing the patient.

A cough may be due to any of the follow-

1. Enlarged tonsils. 2. Inflamed throat.

3. Enlarged uvula tickling the back of throat by flapping.

4. Dropsy of the entrance to the windpipe. 5. Bronchitis and inflammation of the

lungs.

6. Asthma. 7. Stomach disorders.

8. All febrile disorders. 9. Consumption.

10. Pleurisy.

11. Growth about the air passages. And various other rarer causes too numer

It is, therefore, obvious that a cough car not be treated without knowing the cause. and we shall endeavor to make plain the different varieties of cough, and how they

breath, or, if necessary, by pressing down the tongue with the handle of a tablespoon, and may further be known by a peculiar

same manner, and observing whether it ouches the back of the tongue or tonsils. Dropsy of the Glottis-By the sudder symptoms of choking and great difficulty breathing, and almost always occurring

in women, especially at the climacteric. Bronchitis-By the violent paroxysms of coughing, accompanied after a time by expectoration of thick, yellowish, viscid

Pneumonia-By the high state of fever and the short hacking cough, accompanied by the expectoration of rusty-colored mucus Asthma-By its "twangy" cough, which s periodical and severe, great difficulty in breathing, the arms generally being placed on some object to raise the shoulders in order to get a better leverage for the pectoral muscles.

Stomach disorders usually give rise to eough which is not severe, but which obviously starts in the diaphragm or muscle hat divides the chest from abdomen. Febrile complaints give rise to a short ough not characteristic.

Consumption is accompanied by a hollow ough, and expectoration of mucus that looks like pledgets of wool soaked in water, and frequently there is coughed up mucus nixed with bright streaks of blood and air Pleurisy gives occasion to a restraine

ough, kept down because of the great pain causes in the region of the inflammation. Watch a patient as he enters the room and several things may be noticed which will aid the diagnosis. If the lips are parted, and there is a curious vacant look about the face, it is a throat cough, probably from enlarged tonsils. If the voice is husky most likely it is due to inflammation of the pharynx. If the cheeks are hollow, and the person is thin and has a flush over each cheek, look out for consumption. A big, burly man or woman with a large chest and bluish lips and suffused eyes generally denotes bronchitis-the bluish, livid appearance particularly. If the hand be held to the side as the person coughs pleurisy may be suspected, especially if there is an evi-

dent desire to repress it. A person with dropsy of the glottis will not be able to walk to the surgery.

Children do not spit up the mucus; to dis tinguish throat from chest ailments in them, watch the nostrils and the rapidity of breathing. If you find the former moving rapidly, quick, it is a chest ailment.

Croupy coughs speak for themselves, and so does whooping cough when the whoop comes on. In the earlier stages whooping cough is a simple cough, but croup early develops a "crowing cough."

In the cough of commencing fevers the other obvious signs are those of heat, thirst and constipation, and the heightened flush on the cheeks and glistening eyes. A simple cough-that is, a cough due to inflamed throat-is best treated simply by glycerine slightly swallowed or syrup of tolu, with a little paregoric, and in adults by sucking ice or a cold water bandage to the throat externally.

It is not sufficient in these days for any person to plead ignorance of the nature of disease, and put it down to a cough, and rest on the self-satisfied assurance that they themselves have had several coughs, but they have always got well, for has it not been clearly shown that a cough proceeds from a variety of causes, some of great

Bread Making.

It is probable that bread making has more to do with the health and happiness of the household than any other branch or department of domestic cookery. It might not be going too far to say that the ability to make good bread contributes more to the comfort all the other branches of the culinary art, for in civilized communities bread is, undoubtedly, the most universal article of food, and its quality must necessarily affect all sorts and conditions of men. In almost every family in this country, bread is the one article of food which forms a part of every meal, and it is, therefore, evident that the health and comfort of the community depend largely on its proper preparation, says Culinary Topics.

An authority on culinary matters says: "There are three kinds of bread, viz., Make four red stripes and three olive sweet bread, bread, sour bread. Some housewives make sour bread, a great many make bread, but few make sweet bread 'Sweetness' in bread is a positive quality that not many bread makers have yet discovered." This is a sweeping assertion. but, unfortunately, there is too much truth in it. The difference between "swee We have had the plain scarf but this is a bread," which is only another name for good bread, and "sour bread," or even "bread," is very marked, not only in taste and appearance, but also in nutrition and digestibility. The impor-tance of good bread is not likely to be called seriously in question, and the needles plain, third needle purl, fourth importance of knowing how to make bread needle (*) 3 plain, over twice, narrow, re- that is really good follows as a matter of course. The good bread maker, unlike the poet, must be made as well as born, and must be taught as well as have practical Now white and repeat from first (*). Use experience. This journal, while aiming to ous branches of the culinary art, has no aspirations to run a kindergarten of cookery, and, therefore, will refrain from giving anything more than the following hints:

Good flour is absolutely essential to good bread making, and the flour should be caremade from new hops, for there is no certainty of getting lively yeast when stale hops are used. Thorough kneading is an ter. safe rule to knead the dough a little more after it has been kneaded, enough. Raising the dough requires care and attention, for it should not be permitted to rise too much Dough is frequently allowed to rise until its sweetness is destroyed, even if it does not actually become sour. Bread may be spoiled after it is put in the oven by neglecting to secure and maintain the proper degree of temperature. Recollect that an oven may be too hot as well as too cold, and try to attain " the happy medium."

Fallacy of Bolls.

Upon the familiar torment of boils Harvey Sunderland has this to say in Ainslee's Magazinė: "It is an unshaken article of belief with

most people that skin dieseases are almost always catching; [that they show that the may be recognized, taking them seriatim.

Enlarged tonsils can be seen by telling the person to open the mouth and take a deep careful or you will 'drive it in,' and the

blood' medicine has not found it out. Next to nothing is known in regard to the condition of blood in disease. Chemical and microscopical study has utterly failed to show that there is any difference between the blood in health and the blood in cutane. ous disorders. Certain of them are sympto matic of nervous breakdown, and imperfect digestion causes others. Tomatoes bananas, strawberries, shellfish and othe articles of diet, harmless to most of us, sause a rash to break out on others. Evi- to the oven to brown. Serve very hot. dently the medical profession does not fear

driving the disease in. for the treatment for cutaneous affections is now wholly local.
"A boil is an acute inflammation of the tissues surrounding the hair-follicle, and is tissues surrounding the hair-follicle, and is and facing at the top are one of the new fads, and due to some infection of the follicle by a it seems to be a useful one for keeping the gloves germ, generally the staphylococcus pyogenes aureus. I thought you might like to know the name. Boils come upon the just and the unjust, on those who have good blood and those who have bad blood. What forms inside the tormenting thing is not the strained-out impurities of the blood, for pus does not exist in the blood. It is of local formation. A boil is not worth five cents. et alone five dollars. It is just what your untutored imagination says it is, a confounded nuisance. If anybody owed me five think I should get more comfort that way.

The Care of Hair Brushes.

There is a right and wrong way to wash hair brushes, and the best brushes may be ruined by careless washing; if the bristles once become soft the brush becomes prac tically useless, says the American Queen.

The wrong ways to wash hair brushes are numerous, but aside from remarking that covering brushes with flour and rubbing the bristles together is way to clean a brush, we will only suggest the correct means.

To keep the brushes in good condition have two shallow pans of water, one moderately hot, the other cold. To the first pan add t each pint of water it contains a teaspoonful of pure ammonia. Take your brushes, one by one, and keep dipping the bristles up and down in the water of the first pan, being careful not to wet the backs, and in a few minutes the dust and grease will come out of each, and leave it beautifully white. Then dip each brush up and down several times in the second pan, containing the clear water, to rinse them. Shake each brush well, and place all the brushes to drain across a rack. Use no soap, and do not rub the bristles with the hands. If this method of cleaning orushes is adopted they will last much longer and always appear as new.

Domestic Hints.

MOULDED HALIBUT AND PEAS. Chop one pound of raw halibut very fine, add to this yolk of two eggs, one teaspoonful salt, dash paprika, soften one teaspoonful cornstarch with a little milk, adding enough more milk to make two-thirds cupful, then stir into the fish, and lastly fold in one-third cupful double cream beaten stiff, butter individual moulds placing a circle of peas about bottoms, fill two-thirds full of fish mixtures and steam thirty minutes or until with creamed peas.

A DAINTY SALAD

One-half pint of crab meat, two heads of celery, two hard-boiled eggs minced very fine, one tomato scalded and cut in slices, laid in a border of shaved lettuce with the crab meat, celery and iled eggs in the centre. Garnish with capers and season with French dressing.

FRENCH ROLLS.

One quart of sifted flour loosely measured, a little salt, two heaping teaspoonfuls baking powder; mix thoroughly together while dry; then der; mix thoroughly together while dry; then the beards were grown, their wits more staid.

Grown), that is, we want is, we want to surity until one grows wiser:

Who would, to curbe such insolence I know, Bild such young boys to stay in Jericho Until their beards were grown, their wits more staid.

Heywood, "Hierarchie," iv., 208. make a slack dough. Roll out thin and cut into circular pieces with teacup or cutter; then put a small lump of butter into the centre of each piece and fold the dough over it like turnovers. Bake

CREAM PUFFS. One-half cup of butter melted in one cup of hot water; put in a small tin pan on the stove to boil; while boiling, stir in one cup of flour; take off, and let cool; when cold, stir in three eggs one after the other, without beating. Drop on buttered tins and bake in a hot oven twenty to

Filling-One cup of milk, one egg, one-half cup sugar; thicken with cornstarch and flavor with

PUREE OF BARLEY WITH CHICKEN. Soak two ounces of pearl barley in cold water for twelve hours. Then add to it two quarts of good chicken stock. Boil till the barley bursts. adding more stock as it diminishes. When the broth thickens take it off and force through a strainer. Add to it then some diced shaped bits of cold cooked chicken that have been fried just bit in butter.

CURRIED OYSTERS.

Fry two or three slices of Spanish onion in lenty of butter for five minutes or so without etting the butter brown. Then take out the onion, and stir in a little curry powder, or in the f good white stock. Let this boil well, and then hicken with a little flour braided with butter. Season with salt and pepper to taste. Meanwhile have blanched in a little tomato sauce a pint of oysters, and over these pour the curry sauce. Pour over toast and serve.

Hints to Housekeepers In the healing of burns and scalds, where ther s danger of contracting scars, rub the new skin everal times a day with good sweet oil. Persist in this rubbing until the skin is soft and flexible. A pretty dish for a fish course is suggested by a Norwegian cook, who always bakes it in a mould which is fish shaped. Shred a couple of pounds of fresh halibut or codfish, freeing it from skin fully sifted to separate the particles. Good and add to it two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, yeast is another essential. This should be three well beaten eggs, three-fourths of a teaand add to it two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, enough milk or cream to make a thick batimportant part of the operation. It is a tightly and put it in boiling water and cook for two hours. After the fish is turned on a hot platter, garnish it with slices of tomato and pars ley and serve at once with anchovy or egg sauce. For bean croquettes soak two cupfuls of small, this matter the most advanced of us is but a bewhite beans over night in tepid water. In the morning drain them, put them into cold water, have never explored; there is a power in prayer boll for one hour and turn the water off. Then that we have never wielded; there are joys and until tender. Press the beans through a colander. and season with one-half tablespoonful of mo lasses, one-half tablespoonful of vinegar, one ponful of butter and salt and paprika to Rev. G. H. C. MacGregor.

Let them get cold. Then form into balls,Love is always building up. It puts taste. Let them get cold. Then form into balls, roll them in eggs and cracker crumbs and fry in line of beauty on every life it touches. It gives deep, hot fat. A simple and excellent filling for cake, espe-

cially one which has been baked several days, is called soft cocoanut. Pour boiling milk over a half pound box of desiccated cocoanut until it is very soft. Spread between and on top of a cake. This should be eaten inside of three days, espe cially in warm weather.

always catching; [that they show that the sufferers themselves or their parents are no better than they should be; that they indicate that the 'blood is bad,' that you must be careful or you will 'drive it in,' and the patient will die, if nothing more, and that a boil is worth five dollars in doctors' bills and to use whenever needed. A steamed pudding can be kept several days perfectly good, and is excellent in case of emergencies. It is fixe God, whose name is love. It carries in its influence a perpetual revealing of God. It goes through the latter part of the following week, and have it on human hearts the song of heaven, scattering everywhere good seeds which shall yield a hard is excellent in case of emergencies. It is fixe God, whose name is love. It carries in its influence a perpetual revealing of God. It goes through the housekeeper expects to be unusually busy the latter part of the following week, and have it on human hearts the song of heaven, scattering everywhere good seeds which shall yield a hard is excellent in case of emergencies. It is It is sometimes a good plan to bake the crust

Inflamed Throat. On examination in a good light, by the method indicated in last paragraph, the throat will be found reddened and swollen.

Elongated Uvula. By examination in the cold. If there is such a thing as 'bad it is quite a different matter; but to be miles pany appears. When one lives near supplies it is quite a different matter; but to be miles away from the baker, butcher and grocer one

For a luncheon dish bake large, regular shaped potatoes. While they are hot cut them in two lengthwise, and remove the soft parts. Mash this, season with butter, cream, salt and a trace of paprika. Beat it very light and replace in the shells. Sprinkle with grated cheese and return

fashion Motes.

. Evening gloves with embroidered eyelet

up at the top.

•• Everything in jewelry is now of "L'Art
Nouveau" type. Flowers, birds, heads, animals,
reptiles and fish appear in belt clasps, velvet "dog
collar" ornaments and necklaces. An extremely collar" ornaments and necklaces. An extremely Oriental novelty, called a gorgerette, has come to the front in Paris, and is made of enameled gold and jewels. It is worn across the decollete bodice, extends from arm to arm, and is deeper in the middle than elsewhere. In design it strikingly resembles the ornaments seen in pictures of Cleopatra and Roman women of her time

. Swiss muslins in great variety are disp ayed founded nuisance. If anybody owed me five dollars and could either pay it in eash or boils, whichever I preferred, I should take the cash every time, even at a discount. I limit as to patterns. Challies in Persian designs think I should take the cash every time, even at a discount. and colorings with satin stripes are brought out again in tempting array, and then there is a new muslin, rather wiry in texture, which shows varyng tints in shaded stripes.

••• Among the novelties in veiling are gold-lotted and gold-bordered veils, red and royal blue. These are, of course, only for ultra tastes and occasions, and black, browns and white continue the ordinary wear. The green veil has dis-

appeared absolutely.

••• The few new things in hats show big flats, the crown low and round, and the rather wide brim filled in with soft folds of silk, plain or in e fancy design, and frequently covered some rancy design, and requently covered with chiffon. Pretty heavy rough straws are to be seen in many of these hats. Some French models show the hats of some kind of heavy corded silk.

Motes and Queries.

MILES THE BLOOD TRAVELS .- "Curious Girl": The mileage of the blood circulation re-veals some astonishing facts in our personal history. Thus it has been calculated that, assuming the heart to beat sixty-nine times a minute at or dinary heart pressure, the blood goes at the rate of 207 yards in the minute, or seven miles per hour, 168 miles per day, and 61,320 miles per year. If a man eighty-four years of age could have one single blood corpuscle floating in his blood all his life, it would have traveled in that same time ST. PETER'S AND COLOGNE CATHEDRALS.

"R. W. C.": The dimensions of St. Peter's at Rome, the largest cathedral in the world, are as Rome, the largest cathedral in the world, are as follows: Length of the interior, 613½ English feet; of transept, 446½ feet; height of nave, 152½ feet; and the diameter of cupola, 193 feet. The neight of the dome from the pavement to the top feet long and 231 feet broad. The towers are 511 feet high. This famous building, founded by Archbishop Conrad, designed by Architect Gerhard Von Riehl, and commenced Aug. 15, 1248, was not completed until Aug. 14, 1880. It was solemnly opened, with august ceremonies, Oct. 15

Gone to Jericho" bears the meaning rather of deportation to a pleasure house, such as the Jericho of Henry VIII. was, albeit the phrase may have been suggested to that monarch's courtiers by the original allusion to Jericho in II. Samuel, x., 5: "And the King said, Tarry at Jericho until your beards be grown and then return," whence it became a proverbial saying "to stay (or tarry) in Jericho (until one's beard is own)," that is, to wait in retirement or ob

Haliwell does not cite an instance of the phrase, but says, "Jericho, a prison. Hence the phrase to wish a person in Jericho.

seen againe -Mercurius Aulicus, 1648.

Gems of Thought.

Hell is full of good meanings and wishings He makes no friend who never made a foe. Hope dries the tear which sorrow weepeth

He that falls into sin is a man, that grieves at it is a saint, that boasteth of it is a devil.as Fuller.

. Half the failures of life arise from pulling in one's horse as he is leaping.—J. C. Hare.
....All great men have a curious under sense powerlessness, feeling that the greatness is not in them, but through them, that they could not do

or be anything else than God made them. And they see something divine and God-made in every other man they meet.—Ruskin. .. Discipleship to Christ is not a long labor or a long pathway, at the end of which we secure a reward in payment for what we have do

a life which has its inheritance, as its birthright, at the outset, and moves forward in the conscious possession of it.-Timothy Dwight. All things else are uncertain, and we drift der in them,-life, love, hopes, fortune, fame, friends, all we pursued, day by day we

spirit, and the work we do by walking in his truth upon the world.—Stopford A. Brooke. Every man who lays up treasures for him-self and trusteth in them is disappointed. God gave your life which is more than meat and you lies which are more than raiment. He has given the greater, will be not sustain them if you

. Those who are really happy are usually those who are really good. The bad, wicked and vile can never feel the fullness of joy that comes to gladden the heart of the well doer. To be good is to live temperately, industriously and honestly, and to be always learning something new and useful. All who do these things will

find the true secret of happiness.—Elmina.
....One of the greatest needs of the world and the church today is men who know how to pray. The need is felt and acknowledged, but it is easily supplied; for prayer is a most wonderful thing and few of us know much about it. When we begin to study prayer we find it has in it something of the infiniteness of God and that in Though we may have been in Christ for years, we still need to come to him as disciples came of old with the request: "Lord, teach us to pray."

new hope to discouraged ones, new strength to those who are weak, new joys to those who are ways when without the cheer they must have sunk down in their disheartenment. It makes life seem more worth while to every one int whose eyes it looks. Its words are benedictions Its every breath is full of inspiration. It doe

Curious facts.

—Garnets are found in scores of places in t United States. The best come from Colorad

though fine gems have been found in New Eng-and, New York, Virginia and North Carolina.

—When Hannibal's army descended from the Alps into the valley of Lombardy, the whole force was well nigh routed by a plague of mosquitoes, which drove men and animals almost wild with The United States Treasury report esti-

— The United States Treasury report esumates the present yearly consumption of corn by hogs, at least eight thousand million bushels, or thirty-eight per cent. of the present crop, and the average consumption by each hog at not far from twenty bushels, and total number slaughtered the past year over rather than under forty millions.

Brilliants.

Lead on, O Lord-Love, Grace and Might-And hope ennoble care. —S. J. nother year is but another call of God

To do some deed undone and duty we forgot; To think some wider thought of man and good; To see and love with kindler eye and warme heart. Until acquainted more with him, and keen

To sense the need of man, we serve Who, by aspersions throw a stone

At the head of others, hit their own

The inner side of every cloud Is bright and shining, I therefore turn my clouds about

Dear Lord, my soul desireth, In all thy word requireth, By works t' adorn thy grace; Display on each occasion That holy mind which in thee was. In my degree and measure To edify, my care;

Friend of the poor and needy,

All the disconsolate to cheer

God's greatness flows around our incompleter Round our restlessness, His rest. -E. B. Browning

Historical.

--- Christmas night, 1776, Gen. George Washington crossed the Delaware, and the next day occurred the Battle of Trenton. The Hessians were, naturally, surprised. They took it for granted that the Revolutionary army would res upon its arms and permit them to enjoy, thei Christmas in peace, but Washington concluded that the deed would be bettered by the day, and he loaded his small army into boats and cros onsignment to perdition or penal exile than of the icy waters of the muddy river. He reckoned correctly, and the result of his daring manœuvre was that he attacked Colonel Rahl at sunrise The commanding officer and twenty of the enemy were killed and one thousand taken prisoners. Two Americans were killed and two were frozen the American cause. He had found it difficult to secure recruits, but this coup brought him thou sands of volunteers.

-The accession of Edward VII., now sixty years old, to the throne of England, recalls to Mainwarring, a venerable citizen of Bethany, O., an incident of his departure from Liverpool for New Orleans, but after having proceeded a short distance from port, the vessel countered a storm and was compelled to return to Liverpool for repairs. It reached there in the night, and on nearing the shore the people on oard could hear salutes being fired, bells ringing, and general rejoicing in progress. On land ing. Mr. Mainwarring learned that the occasio prince and heir to the throne of England had just been born. It was he who has just become King Edward VII.

Popular Science.

—Liquid air has been used to propel an auto obile and for refrigeration and blasting. Other applications have also been contemplated. Thu oped to a stage that insures a commercial demand for the product, and the problem of storing it without evaporation is not yet fully solved.

-One of the chief governing instincts amon wild birds is the sense of fear. This feeling of fear is not apparent in birds until ten or twelve days after birth. All perching birds acquire the instinct of fear at from eight to ten days after factor in the subsequent experiences of the bird.

--- When soda ash was obtained from seawee a Parisian soap boiler discovered in it the elemen of iodin. In the hands of Niepee and Daguerr this iodin was found to render a silver surface sensitive to light. The developed and fixed in The French Government purchased the secre and made it free to the world. -The biggest guns for naval service now have

a calibre of

ATLANTIC

BRADLEY

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JEWETT

CLETER

BOUTHE

COLLIER

MISSOURI

RED SEAL

SOUTHERN

MORLEY

BALEM CORNELL

They weigh from fifty to sixty-five tons, and are from forty to fifty feet in length. They throw projectiles weighing from 850 to 1250 pounds. For coast defence, however, heavier ordnand for the United States at Watervliet will weigh 126 tons, and it is expected to hurl a 2370-pound projectile twenty miles. This piece is nearly fifty feet long and measures six feet across the breed water and the air, consists of but few elements. It is tied in a bow.

—There are seventy-two million cubic miles of water in the Atlantic Ocean, 141,000,000 in the Pacific. • Garnets are found in scores of places in the

though fine gems have been found in New Engand, New York, Virginia and North Carolina.

—A tunnel twenty-five miles long, reaching a depth of 1800 feet below sea level, is planned bewere Vacqueros Bay, Spain, and Tangler, in Africa. It would be the deepest in the world.

—The first export of cotton from this country was in 1785, in which year one bag was sent from Charleston to Liverpool, while twelve were sent from Philadelphia and one from New York.

—The first firebrick made in this country were manufactured in Baltimore in 1827. They were manufactured for the backs of the old-fashloned fireplaces, the limestone proving too friable.

—When Hannibal's army descended from the Alps into the valley of Lombardy, the whole force was well nich routed by a plague of mosquitoes, most of the time. Appetite fair, would not digest, but settle heavy stomach, and some few mouthful come up again. I could only eat it that digests easily. Please send Advice

Respectfully, Hot Springs, Ark.

Radway's Pills

Price, 25c a box. Sold by Druggists by mail. Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm St., New York

For Book of Advice. Oxygen forms one-half by weight, silicon minum, iron, calcium, magnesium and potassium combined form twenty the cent., leaving about two per cent. for all the lements. Chemical compounds rarely many elements. Various groupings of

nalizes itself by a peculiar adaptability of

ticity. It forms nucleii for aggregation, and these

nucleii are bonded together to form complicated -The most sensational and important event in the history of mining in this country, perhaps, was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This was followed a few years later by similar developments in South Africa and Australia. Just prior to the middle of the century the world production of this metal was only \$30,000,000 In 1853 it was \$160,000,000. Of this amount California contributed \$60,000,000. In 1899 the United States and South Africa each produced between \$70,000-000 and \$73,000,000, and Australia's yield was about \$78,000,000.

Humorous.

"They say my cousin is a wonderful doctor." You bet he is! I swallowed a nickel the other day and he made me cough up two dollars. " You lied to me even before we were married."

exclaimed the woman.
"Only once," retorted the man, "and that was when I said I wasn't worthy of you."

Blobbs-So the big fellow is a prize fighter, eh? Is he much good?
Slobbs—I don't know. I've never heard him talk.

e-I'd like to see myself kiss you. He-Good! There's a mirror right over in the Sillicus-Do women dress to please the men, or to please other women?

Cynicus-Neither. They dress to worry other

He-Give me just one kiss

Thirsty people are addicted to dry humor. No man is so sharp that there isn't a sharper.

If some men had to live by their wits they would starve to death. No, Maude, dear, every horse that wears shoes

There's one thing about castles in the air. You don't have to pay any rent for them. Nell-She may not be pretty, but her face

lights up well. Belle—Is she lantern jawed? Grave robbers usually charge stiff price Blobbs-Did the Widow Bjones' husband leav

Slobbs-About five nights in the week. The grass widow is not partial to weeds.

It's a poor actor who can't take his own part. The promotor is usually a man with capital

Some people have no more humor than a comic All poets are not freaks, although they do write

Girls may send valentines, too, but most of

The unsuccessful man realizes that there is plenty of room at the bottom It's a mighty mean man who would put a bent

'No, but I scared up a lot of kinfolks that I idn't want to know at all."-Chicago Record Nell-He's such a peculiar young man Belle-Yes, when he proposed to me I didn't

cestors?

now how to take him.

"Did you succeed in finding any illustrious an-

It's easier to drown in the race pool than in the A cynical person rises to remark that short ser-

nons make wideawake Christians The Man-My dear, you talk too much His Wife-Oh, no; I don't talk too mu alk to you.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

. Large Leghorn hats, drooping back, are said to be a feature of the nery for summer. They have high crown ribbon caught on the edge of the brin carried to the edge of the brim in the

ARMSTRONG & MCERLYT THE cost by the pound or galles is BEYMER-BAUMAN DAVIS-CHAMB not the true measure of PARKETOG economy. Considering the considering material and labor necessary to pair a house, Pure "old Dutch process" White is the cheapest and, durability considered. by far the most economical, and is the paint that will give permanent satisfaction. The brands named in the margin are JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS CO genuine.

KENTUCKY

By using National Load Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, any desired shade is readily obtained. Pamphlet giving valuable information and card showing samples of colors mailed FREE to

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poetry.

NATURE'S TRANSPORMATION. morning dawns, and, lo, the clouds lowering in dusky skies; swiftly over field and lea ceey, little snowflake flies. ided down with downy sne

their soft, white, wintry robes old, gray arms we scarcely know. are seems transformed, and clad ments as for bridal night, the glowing, golden sun he shall deck with diamonds bright. rive the dusky clouds away, ile upon the snow-white earth, his bright and dazzling smile an diamonds will find birth.

ke them in his warm embrace, hey melt in tenderness, en they wonder if such warmth er little snowflakes bless.

their shyness run and hide the little babbling brook. bears them to the ocean tide, om lands that they forsook.

th the loving sun's warm gaze, aw them through the atmosphere. s his little snowflakes near. perhaps, may tire of them their hearts all freeze, some day,

they feel they are unloved, the earth will steal away. MARTHA SHEPARD LIPPINCOTT. slown, N. J.

A SONG OF THE SEA.

he roar of the sounding sea bounding, pounding thunder, bles and rolls, and fills all our souls lings of awe and of wonder; or the dash, and the flash, and the crash waters awhirl in the bluster, the billows are black in the thunder or are lit with the thunder-light's lustre!

For I'm far from the sea, and I long, long to be Once again on the back of the ocean And to feel all its power when the thunder

And to watch its tumultuous motion: see the light shine on the leaden sea-line, And to list to the sea's hollow singing, When the waters spit wrath in the thund

And the winds in the canvas are ringing! Oh, better one hour of a life full of power, Oh, better an hour on the ocean,
Than a year in the calm and the shade of

That the winds scarcely stir into motion.

For action is best, and this thing they call rest Oh, it wearies me, stiffes, and kills me: and I yearn for the sea, and the wild life

For its music inspirits and thrills me!

—Julian E. Johnstone, in the Catholic World.

MY LADY.

'Tis not her kind yet mastering air, Nor is't the glory of her hair, Nor yet the beauty of her eyes With the deep look of soft surprise; Tis not the wit so often heard Where wisdom lines each airy word; Tis not her humors, grave and gay That give my Lady all her sway. My dainty Lady's sovereign power Hangs not upon the passing hour: The years may roll, and still the same she is my Lady and my Dame. My Lady's face, my Lady's voice, These make my heart and soul rejoice. and yet they fall full short of all That keeps me still my Lady's thrall; The secret why my Lady's reign Can never turn to change or pain Is known alike to man and elf, It is that she is just—Herself! -Walter Herries Pollock

WINTER BIRDS.

I watch them from the window, While winds so keenly blow; How merrily they twitter And revel in the snow! brown and ruffled feathers They dot the white around And not one moping comrade Among the lot I've found. Ah! may I be as cheerful As yonder winter birds.

With no repining words! so, teaching me this lesson, And leave their tiny footprints

In stars upon the snow.

George Cooper, in the Woman's Journal.

THE GHOST. Like to the ghost now do you come Of one who came of vore, And yet no spectre pale and dumb,

But fashioned as before. Not but in semblance and in name-In gesture, bearing, tone, the same Sometimes the very words you say

Words with their spirit passed away And when you leave me tears I shed For one much loved, for one now dead. Ella Fuller Maitland, in the Spectator.

We muse on all those better things Tomorrow we will do and say. But when tomorrow comes it brings Just old incapable today.

-Chicago Record It isn't alone the deed you do. There's much in the way you do it,

And so if it's deathless fame you pursue or a car that neglected to stop for you, With all of your might pursue it.

Tennyson gave to us in verse, The charge of the Light Brigade; But it doesn't begin to compare
With the charge our plumber made.

-Chicago Daily News.

When my time comes, I will die at my ere the words the policeman said, he told the truth, because, you se

e died at the post of his bed. -Harlem Life. weighed him in the balance, en answered him quite frank; "re weighed and found wanting

alance in the bank." -Chicago Daily News. n a girl begins to have beaux.

s apt to turn up her neaux, At father and mother, At sister and brother. tell them to heau their own reaux. -Chicago Daily News.

ccess or failure are. I wot. but due, when all is told, striking while the iron is hot, r striking when it's cold.

-Philadelphia Record. hink," says Mrs. Starvemthis subject she's a crank-

at the man who jumps his board bi suld be made to walk the plank." -Philadelphia Press.

latters hymeneal one frequently finds s not very much of a guesser; often the marriage one deems a suc

ill have a divorce as successor -Philadelphia Record.

Miscellaneous.

A Course in Painting.

The lilacs below the classroom balcony grew so high that Fraulein Eli.abeth, by leaning over, managed to pluck a spray of the blossom.

Austerely dressed and delicately grave, she stood, for a space, against the invading flood of spring rapture, till suddenly it reached and over-

She paled, and held out the clasped hands which held the lilac, as if offering it at some shrine, while her eyes burned with the mystic adoration

Her pupils were chattering inside, waiting for Her pupils were chattering inside, waiting for the blossom, which was to serve as their drawing model, and when the din became too loud to be ignored, Elizabeth switched her mood back on to the line of her duties, and, returning to the table-brought the girls to order by some chill, repres, sive words, and set them to their task.

Then she went her round, instructing silently, for the most part, with indiarubber and pencil.

"But that isn't there, Fraulein," objected one of the young draftswomen, the laborious verisimilitude of whose copy Elizabeth was tamper-

similating of whose copy ing with.

Elizabeth flushed, and hastily rubbed out the addition by which she had achieved rhythm of line at the expense of realism.

It was a tendency which, as a teacher, she strove against with all her might, but to which, as an artist, she clung with a passionate instinct.

The lesson over, every face brightened. The young eyes roved with relief over objects which they were not bound to record with foolish minuteness.

Classes were changed with a buzz and a clatter of feet up and down the pollshed wooden stairs, and during the interval Elizabeth took a volume out of a drawer and penciled a delicate border round one of the pages.

She was absorbed in her work when an older woman entered, and, with some indecision on her handsome face, crossed the table and laid her hand affectionately on Elizabeth's shoulder. Fraulein Anna was the eldest of the three sis-ters who ran the institution, and although the silent, beautiful Elizabeth held a large place in her heart, and the one thing she ever really shrank from was giving her pain, she was bour

parent, which had roused her uneasiness concern-ing the drawing class, and it was indecision as to the most tactful mode of broaching the subject

which had puckered her brow. "Very pretty," she remarked of the border. tried oils, Elizabeth?

No. that medium doesn't attract me." "That is rather a pity, dear one, for it seems to attract the parents. Frau Hagen has just been here to tell me that she wishes Mariechen to leave your class and join Herr Hofmeyer's. That's the fourth withdrawal this month."

"It doesn't matter who teaches them," Elizabeth answered; "they cannot learn." "True, my Herzchen, but-don't you see they

ence. Now, you mustn't be vexed, dear" (for Elizabeth had winced and reddened), "but I thought I ought to mention it. "They know nothing of art, nor do I; your style, I am sure, is perfect; but everybody seems to think more of oils; I notice they always give oil paintings the handsomest frames. I was wondering if you couldn't-just to satisfy their

"You are so clever, you would soon pick up his method, which appears to be a very popular one; and it would be so much in your pocket. We would make secrecy on his part a condition, as, of course, your prestige must not be lowered in

Elizabeth drew forward her sister's hand, which still lay upon her shoulder, and pressed it against have failed in its object, you musn't grudge the

"You spare me too much, dear Anna. You give me so little to do that I may well try to do that little in a way most advantageous for the school. I will approach Herr Hofmeyer on the subject myself, tomorrow."

Herr Hofmeyer had a local reputation as a prominent artist, as well as a teacher.

Through the interest of an early pupil who urgent." had succeeded in his career to the point of in-fluencing hanging committees, one of his pictures had been smuggled into the Neue Pinakothek came to ask him to give me lessons." of Munich, where its height above the level of the public gaze made it innocuous as an art en-

The fact, however, of being even "skied" in the gallery of a big city brought him well on to the line in his native town, and there he was aments around her, she was silent; when in touch laughed genially himself.

His compositions, which he borrowed from the

martyrdom to her every art instinct, but she was of the stuff of which martyrs are made. An English lady boarder, Patricia Warren by name, had been so obliging as to escort Herr Hofmeyer's contingent to his studio that morning, and began to sing his praises during the midday

She was a raw-boned, harsh-featured young see was a raw-oone, hard-rather by the see was a see was a see with merry slits of black eyes, and, as see a her somewhat racy native idiom, she was a source of constant delight to the girls.

"Ach! Ich lied ihn grausam!" she exclaimed, fessor gruesome, but that she liked him awfully. "Er ist so hubsch!" not meaning, of course, that she loved the pro-

To hear, in addition to her oddly declared love, the giddy young folk in a roar. ong the laughing faces there were four

was so outrageously unscholastic that Anna susended business at the soup tureen to turn the able.

conversation into a more profitable channel.

But Patricia persisted. "And, ah! the heavnly tenderness of his touch!" which, lingually ited by her, became a tribute to "the

ecret tenderness of his squeeze."

This completed the demoralization of the table. Whatever Herr Hofmeyer was as a teacher, he was, in person, a short, stout old man, and had it been possible to imagine the angular English ous as I could.

on the altar of spring. The green-roofed avenue was a cathedral alsle, footed by ineffable pres-

ences. The hymning birds were heaven's chor-This vivid uplfting of spirit was not the best preparation for her task, and the shock with which she always descended from these flights on to the lower levels of existence was more pain-ful than usual when she found herself ringing

Herr Hofmeyer's bell. She sent up her card, and after waiting for som

time in the parents' parlor was shown upstairs to the studio, or, as she described it to herself, that "laboratory of ugliness."

The man she found in possession was not Herr Hofmeyer, however, and he was evidently paintthing that he saw through the window, and had his back toward the door. He did not

nove as she entered.
"Pardon—a moment. I've just got it," he

mutually destructive color. The grossly var-nished surfaces gave her a sensation of physical

And it was that she also might produce such things—that she might desecrate beauty by this blasphemy of tinted treacles—that she was there!

Her eye, to its immense comfort, ilt on an unpretentious little canvas, stuck incongruously among the others. ong the others.

It seemed delicate, vague. She crossed, with mpulsive delight, to examine it. It was an im-ressionist study of a misty morning.

Living, as she did, far from art centres, and in a bourgeois set, she had not even heard of the impressionist school. She thought that this specimen of it was one of Herr Hofmeyer's un-

Impressionist school. She thought time this specimen of it was one of Herr Hofmeyer's unfinished landscapes.

"Oh, why does he ever finish them?" she sighed. "Up to this point they are right?"

The artist had seen exactly what she saw. This was the record of that first, vague, all embracing flash of vision, which found her merely receptive.

With her the vision had to sink into the soul.

there to be brooded over, transmuted, crystal-lized. But as a presentment of that first step in the process it was wonderful—it was true!

the process it was wonderful—it was true!

The worker at the easel had now got what he was trying for. He had come up and was looking over her shoulder.

"You are interested?" he said at last.

"Oh, yes! I have seen it, too," she answered simply. "But how can any one who has seen this end by seeing that?" and she pointed to a vulgarized and realistic treatment of the same subject in Herr Hofmeyer's more familiar style.

"Here, Morning is a fairy princess; there, she is a fat, overdressed woman."

"I'm glid you like the little thing" the

"I'm glad you like the little thing," the stranger laughed, "though you're hard on poor Hofmeyer. It doesn't seem fair to be abusing the dear old fellow in his own studio."

Elizabeth looked full at the speaker for the first time, and the pleasure in her eyes did not fade.

He was a handsome man; indeed, such a flaw-less example of the blond, square-shouldered type of masculine beauty that his individual charm, which was an clusive one of expression, did not count for most people.

But it was the one Elizabeth's eye flew straight

"Would you care to look at what I was trying for when you came in? Perhaps you have seen

Crossing to the easel they stood before an alley of chestnuts in May.

"Oh, yes! this morning, coming here." And she smiled to him, frankly glad.

The scene was not as she would have recorded

it. The blossoming candles were only a blur.

The trees that in her rendering would have risen symmetrically to form the pillars of her aisle leaned this way and that in his.

Yet she realized that had she never seen the

As she stood studying the picture, unconsciou of both herself and her companion, the painter studied her. He noted with pleasure the pure and sensitive profile and the austere folds of the

nun-like gown "Do you always paint your first impressions?" she asked.

"When they are not too difficult. I have never tried a Madonna or a saint, though I think—though I know—I should like to. Ah, fraulein, you have moved!" Elizabeth had indeed started, for the clock in

the market tower had reminded her of the object of her visit, and, with the tightening of the lips that always accompanied her jarring descents upon prose, she stepped back and drew herself together. "I came to see Herr Hoffmeyer on business,

she said, "and already it is time to go. I forgot how the minutes were passing." "So did I. But as Herr Hoffmeyer is confined

smoked spectacles.

Between the ring at the bell and her admission sudden. He was well yesterday. I will have to

wait till he has recovered. Oh, no; it is not Then, ashamed of her relief, and thinking to oind herself to the bitter task, she went on:

"You did?" The astonishment, the remonstrance of the tone, tempted her to explain.

She was one of the people who speak direct, or

she spoke the truth of her soul. "Herr Hoffmeyer's method is painful to me, His compositions, which he borrowed from the old masters, Elizabeth found tolerable; it was the heavy, realistic details and the brutal color schemes that roused her antagonism.

Their Hommeyer's method is pointed to the Blumenth of the Blumenth tains for such an edifying sight."

"Ach, no! I, also, would have tains for such an edifying sight."

"Forget it, I entreat you."

But a rare spirit of mischiel To learn and adopt his methods would mean far more than their share of the work. In fact, I only teach drawing—it is the only thing I can do; and, of late, it has seemed as if I couldn't even do

"Four of my pupils have left me for Herr Hofmeyer in one month. His style is more popular than mine with the parents, and the medium of

oils, in itself, seems to impress them. "Herr Hofmeyer does not require more pupils

"I want to do fairly by my sisters as far as it is in my power-but, perhaps after all I shall not

be able to learn." "You say four of your pupils have left you this month. But, Fraulein, this is tragic! Hofmeyer To hear, in addition to her oddly declared love, has at Patricia found the fat old teacher pretty set a ciddy your folk in a roar.

And I who have taken your pupils from you—I—Mein Gott! And I

thought it such a joke!

mormeyer's pupils.

The eldest of them, a pigtailed tomboy, with usually quite a fine taste in mischief, signalled imploringly to her to hold her tongue.

It was she who for a month back had been acting as recruiting sergeant for the class of an eldes of the class It was she who for a month back had been acting as recruiting sergeant for the class of oil painting; but this was not known to the authorities.

Patricia, however, was too full of her subject to be stopped.

"Your pupils were all ill today. My sister, whose wrath I haven't let loose upon them yet, asked me to go round by the doctor's, and they are, doubtless, in their rooms at present expecting in him."

"Poor wretches! And I go free."

"Your pupils were all ill today. My sister, whose wrath I haven't let loose upon them yet, asked me to go round by the doctor's, and they are, doubtless, in their rooms at present expecting him."

"Poor wretches! And I go free."

"He is quite discreet—oh, quite!—but if he weren't—!"

The suggestion which her grimace conveyed them. You know as well as I do it would have been no earthly use to try, so I just let them dab away, and told yarns and made myself agree-

"And this is the result! Ach! Fraulein, from my heart I am sorry! But you shell have your pupils back. The little wretches! If I had known!"

He paused a moment, wrinkling his brows in thought.
"Perhaps if I called on the mammas? I'm

was, in person, a short, stout old man, and been possible to imagine the angular English woman as Titania, the only conclusion to be drawn would have been that she had found her Bottom.

On the following morning Elizabeth set out for the dreaded interview with her rival.

His studio was at the end of an alley of chestnuts, which filled the air with a vague scented fragrance.

The English boarder who

"She has just lett us. We could not trust ner. I and unclasped her nanus. Then she unwrapped a can quite imagine her in league with the girls in a matter of this sort. The English boarder who accompanied them yesterday might certainly, from various remarks she made, have roused our silence—which was broken by a jubliant voice.

"No, not very," Elizabeth answered, with the ghost of a smile. "She was prepossessed in your

"It's more than I am in my own. And now I paling. In the capitals of Europe the name was a household word. Even to remote Francisco. seem to be too stupid to find a way out of the mess. I do see one, and, if there's no other, of course, I will take it. I could leave the town tomorrow—it's what I ought to do—and then it would at least be a fair fight between you and the

Elizabeth opened her lips to speak, but paused, clasping and unclasping her hands, as she had a habit of doing when agitated.

"Pardon—a moment. I've just got it," he murmured.

She had the fullest sympathy with such absorption, and remained quietly standing in the middle of the room.

She glanced round at the vacuous Madonnas in their derivative poses and their robes of

not be a fair fight after all. I fear I ought not to

not be a fair fight after all. I fear I ought not to propose this."

"Fraulein, you make me proud and ashamed in one. Nothing would give me greater happiness—I mean it—than to teach you my poor tricks, but I must be honest. Why do you make people honest? It is a terrible power. The trick, in this case, didn't all lie in the painting. Not at all in the painting, indeed. It lay in my deplorable want of conscience. The lesson was the merest—the most shameless farce."

"It must have been better than you imagine. You have, no doubt, the knack of inspiring interest."

The young man reddened. The type of interest he had inspired was, he knew very well, not the one meant by Elizabeth, but his honesty broke down before the duty of making the dif-ference plain to those beautiful, earnest eyes.

ference plain to those beautiful, earnest eyes.

"Yes, I know," she went on, "the method
itself is not everything. There is a knack of imparting it. If you would not mind my looking on
while you give your lesson, I could escort the
girls myself, tomorrow."

The deputy professor was cornered. He felt
that he could not refuse, so he agreed as cor-

As he stood at the window watching Elizabeth lisappear down the alley, he laughed curiously. "My sins have found me out with a vengeance," he muttered. "But I've a whole day to prepare my part in; and, at least, I shall see her again. Meanwhile—" He stuck a bit of cauvas on the easel, and,

dropping into a chair in front of it, gazed at it until he seemed hypnotized. Then he rose, and picked up his late visitor's calling card. "Elizabeth, by good luck! Saint Elizabeth." And for the rest of that day the world held nothing for him but a vision and his square foot

of canvas.

Nor was Elizabeth's concentration any less,

Nor was Elizabeth's concentration any less, though, with her tardier creative impulse, the result was longer in coming.

She kept the events of the day to herself, merely announcing at breakfast next morning that she meant to accompany Herr Hofmeyer's pupils to his studio, and that the hour for her own class would be altered in consequence.

When she came downstairs in her "pearl creat" When she came downstairs in her pearl gray gown and bonnet, the professor's following was not standing ready in the hall, as it ought to have

"You need not wait for Martha," Anna came out of the kitchen to say. "She has had such a bad headache that I told her to go and lie down." Fraulein Olga, the second sister, appeared at the door of the French room.

"Dora cannot go today. She had such a dreadful toothache that I sent her to bed. And Mariechen is complaining of sore throat. She's rather flushed, so it might be safer to keep her in the house. She doesn't seem at a.l well." The under governess came along the corridor.
"Lina says she is feeling very sick. Shall I send

her to her room? She is really very pale." "Is that studio, then, a seat of diseases!" ex claimed Anna, whose return to the kitchen had been arrested by this fourfold coincidence.
"Have you caught the influenza there? But, no; toothache, at least, is not a symptom. And what will you do, my treasure? The hour of your own class has been changed. Will you go for a walk in the sunshine?"

"I will take the lesson myself." "That is an idea. And you might go round for the dentist, and make an appointment for Dora to go there this afternoon. The doctor, too, had better come. You can leave a message for him." Elizabeth smiled, and went direct to the studio. She turned down the chestnut alley, and en-tered her cathedral again, and, in a flash, a certain vision upon which she had been brooding ever since her interview of yesterday crystallized and took form. The cathedral had got its altarpiece. With a curious, glad awe she moved

onward, gazing at the aureoled head.

And the original of Elizabeth's altarpiece?

He was at that moment awaiting her miserably in a frock coat belonging to Herr Hofmeyer, and scowling for all he was worth behind a pair of

to the studio he had bowed repeatedly to the door. But when she entered alone, and stood gazing at him in open dismay, his professional manne "They haven't come? Gott sie Dank! I can

again enjoy the luxury of clear vision." And he whipped off his spectacles.

With a glance at his coat, he added, "And since to you, Fraulein, the apparel, I am sure, is not needed to proclaim the man, I will take the liberty of withdrawing, that I may present my self in something less ample and academic."

When he returned he saw that Elizabeth had been laughing. He was much relieved, and

"Now, Fraulein, do you marvel at my success?" "Ach, no! I, also, would have moved moun

But a rare spirit of mischief had suddenly seized Elizabeth. "Forget it! It is imprinted forever on my brain. It has made of me, too, an impressionist,' and, taking up a bit of charcoal; she ran to a

caricature. "Fraulein, you are cruel! See, I heap coals o fire on your head." And he led her to his easel. She saw herself on a balcony, leaning over fill her lap with roses which clambered up the wall. Beneath, lay a flower-strewn valley er girt by sheltering hills. It was so she had stoope

to pull the lilac.

"That is my vision of Saint Elizabeth."

"Ah, no! It is too beautiful," she whispered. "That is my vision," he repeated, with tender As Elizabeth's heart was new to that quality of tone, it beat rather strangely. The unemotional footing on which she had hitherto met the few

men thrown in her way was crumbling beneath her. She tried to recover balance by a change "Your pupils were all ill today. My sister.

"Well, no. You ease my conscience. You have punished us pretty equally. For a saint, you are surprisingly vindictive; but you have made me happier." This was a fact. He was very much relieved

indeed that Elizabeth seemed now to understand his role in the comedy. It made him feel an honester man, and fit for a truer part.
"I am not sure, now, that I want to learn you

method of teaching. It cannot be so very good, since you felt compelled to break away from it so suddenly, and with the aid of such a disguise," she continued, with demure malice.

"But"—changing to earnest—"if I might learn the method itself—Ah, for that I should be grate-

ful! Now that I am here—if it is not asking t much. I have brought some of my work to she " Fraulein, why did you do that?" "Francein, why did you do that?"

She looked her surprise. "You see it may be bad, and, to you, I dare only speak the truth."

Elizabeth's lip trembled. Again she clasped and unclasped her hands. Then she unwrapped and beat of ill uninstand manuscript and held it toward.

spicions."
"But this is genius—simply genius! You have they very—severe?" The question was revived a dead art. This rivals the illumination: of the Vatican. Do you understand? It is won-derful—great. I, Rudolf von Stein, affirm it." "Rudolf Von Stein?" murmured Elizabeth

coiled a step from him.

Then the resolve that had been growing in the

man's heart since their first moment of meeting stood forth and declared itself. despaired of ever loving one. Femininity, as such, attracted but did not hold him. For that, it

But now that he realized what this woman meant for him—that she was the prize, in all the world, best worth winning—his gaze, before which Elizabeth stood trembling, became troubled. He

rembled, too.

"Yes, I am Rudolf von Stein—a little far

earth's tumules as any number of the her needs. In this only I am worthy.

"I understand her, as, I believe, before God, no

other man does, or ever will. Saint Elizabeth And Elizabeth, that perilous mixture of saint and genius and woman, was wise enough to obe the call.—Margaret Armour, in Phil May'

Pouth's Department. Grandmother's Thimble. Oh, dear, how I do hate work! " said Lily

"Have you got much to do, dearle?" asked he

grandmother, gently.

"Altant!" rolled L.17. help: out a long same with a dismal sigh. "Oh, do, granny, tell me about yourself when you were little."

"Well, your dislike of needlework reminds me very much of my own childhood. You know it was not the fashion then for girls to play games as you do now, and I often got into said scrapes for running and climbing with my brothers instead of sitting quietly at my needle. One day my mother spoke seriously to me, and said I should never be a useful woman unless I tried to learn a little more, which made me cry and promise to do my best. Finally she kissed me, and promised that when I should have finished a set of shirts which I was then making, she would give me a gold thimble of her own. It really did try very hard; and at last the shirts were finished, and I

went triumphantly to claim my prize.

"'Yes, youldeserve it,' said mother, when I put res, youndeserve it, said mother, when I put it on. 'But be careful where you keep it.' I promised, and flew to the schoolroom to put away my work, when one of the boy's called out that they were going for a walk. Down went my work and new thimble on the table, and out I ran to join them. We had a delightful ramble and on our return I went to the schoolroom, to find my work there, but not the thimble. High and low I searched, but it was gone. In terrible trouble I went to the boys (not daring to confes to mamma), and we hunted everywhere together but in vain. Suddenly Alfred looked out of the window. 'Look at old Jack,' he said. 'What as he got there?' We had a tame crow, who used to live in the garden, and was now hopping over the lawn with something glittering in his

"'My thimble!' I cried, springing through the window, and we both raced after the naughty bird, but too late. With a wicked croak of trihe garden, and dropped the precious prize into

the water.
"'O you dreadful bird!' I cried, and fairly burst into tears. 'Never mind, old girl!' said Alfred And, in a twinkling, he had tucked up his trousers And, in a twinking, he had tucked up his trousers and waded in. It was shallow just there, and to my relief he spied the thimble, where it had lodged against a stone, and restored it to me.

"Dear old boy! I love it for the memory of that bit of help!" And granny drew the thimble from a case, where it rested in company with an old, faded photograph. "I couldn't part with it now, but some day you shall have it, Lily."—Exchange.

Exchange. HOME DRESSMAKING.

Hints by May.Manton.

3737 Woman's Bebe Waist.

32 to 40 in. Bust. Simple, full waists are very generally beco and always mean a certain air of smartness. The bebe model illustrated is adapted to all thin diaphanous fabrics, to light-weight woolen maerials and all soft, pliable silks. As shown, it is of dotted silk mull in pale pastel pink, with edge and trimmings of black velvet, and is made with with bands of the material at the wrists.

low neck and short sleeves, but it can be mu

Elizabeth stood trembling, became troubled. He trembled, too.

"Yes, I am Rudolf von Stein—a little famous, but not a little bold; for I am going to ask a guerdon far above my poor deserts.

"I am going to plead with a saint to step down from her hallowed niche, and walk the rough world with me. Nay, with me, it shall not be rough. I will lead her by pleasant paths. I will shelter her, I will upbear her. I will guard, for her, the pure, still atmosphere in which the fiame of her soul burns best.

"She shall have peace for her dreams, and live c olstered, if she will, in her own scriptorium, working out her beautiful fancies, as safe from earth's tunuits as any nun of old. I understand her needs. In this only I am worthy.

"The advantages of a gown that can be mode decollete or high by simply wearing or omitting a guimpe are fully known and recognized. When it is worn the waist is suited to daytime wear; when it is omitted it becomes an exceedingly effective.

To cut this waist for a woman of medium size inches wide, 7½ yards 32 inches wide, or 1½ yards 44 inches wide, 3½ yards 32 inches wide, or 2½ yards 18 inches wide, 3½ yards 32 inches wide, or 2½ yards 44 inches wide, with high neck and long sleeves when one material only is used.

The pattern, No. 3737, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 33 and 40-inch bust measure.

6, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.



32 to 40 in. Bust. Russian styles have taken an accepted place and bid fair to continue their popularity for many months. The tasteful yet simple waist illustrated exemplifies one of the best forms, and is in every way desirable. The model is a Beatrice cloth, in a soft pastel shade of tan, with bands of white covered with rows of machine stitching, but the style is equally appropriate for Franch.

but the style is equally appropriate for French flannel, henrietta, albatross and the like, and for taffeta and other waist silks, as well as for cotton, cheviot, Madras and linen; but when made from To cut this waist for a woman of medium size yards of material 21 inches wide, 3½ yards 27 hes wide, 24 yards 32 inches wide, or 24 yards

44 inches wide will be required. The pattern, No. 3738, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

3736 Five-gored Maternity Skirt.

24 28 and 30 in. Waist. . Five gores are comprised in the shaping, extra necessary length may be added by simply adjusting the casing which regulates the fulness with inserted elastic or tapes. To cut this skirt for a woman of medium size 84

yards of material 21 inches wide, 74 yards 27 inches wide, 6 yards 32 inches wide, or 44 yards 44 inches will be required when the skirt is trimmed as represented; 64 yards 21 inches wide, 64 yards 27 inches wide, 6 yards 32 inches wide, or 31 yards The pattern, No. 3736, is cut in three sizes; small,

HOME DRESSMAKING. SPECIAL PATTERNS—For pattern illustrated on this page, send 10 cents (coin or postage stamp), state number, shown on cut, and size wanted, and write your name and address distinctly. Mail orders filled promptly. Address Massachusettrs Ploughman, Boston, Mass.

.*. Among the novelties in trimmings now in e are the narrow bands of gold cloth studded with let nail heads or little flat black velvet but tons, bands of black velvet embroidered in colors, and Persian embroidery on white cloth. Lace dotted with gold or jet beads and er dered with gold thread is also very popular. •• Foulard silk gowns are trimmed oddice with broad bands of lace to sim

jacket effect, a guimpe of white or some thin

material aiding in the effect. The same material

appears in the sleeves to sim



Nature's... Moderation

HE human constitution is very much like a fire, and the way many people try to take care of their health may be compared to the way a careless kitchen girl

looks after the cooking stove. One minute it is raging red-hot, and then suddenly, first thing you know, the fire is out. People are sometimes led to believe that a medicine which has a sudden, tremendous effect must be truly wonderful. They forget that it may be merely a tremendous "draught" which imparts a temporary false effect of brightness and "fire" to the system, but suddenly drops it lower than before.

There is no sudden, overwhelming effect about Ripans Tabules. Some people think the prescribed dose is too slow, and double it to get a quicker effect. But nature herself is slow, moderate and regular in accomplishing her best work. The Tabules relieve acute headaches, indigestion and nervous depression almost instantly. But their effect on the bowels is more gradual; yet it is sure and thorough. Ripans Tabules act in accordance with nature, and their results, like nature's, are complete and permanent.

Still More About the Suddle Horse. In reply to Rev. Mr. Hughes and Mr. Watson's criticisms of my illustrations of the English seat and the correct seat, I wish to call attention to a few points. Rev. Mr. Hughes says: "I have lived over twenty-five years in Great Britain, and in all my experience I never saw a man sitting his horse in the manner designated by Mr. Clark "; while Mr. Watson says: "It would be difficult to make a more perfect picture of the English seat as it is seen in New York than Mr. Clark produced."

I know nothing about the English seat from personal observation, as seen in England. My criticism of the so-called English seat is of the seat taught in our riding schools and seen in our parks. Rev. Mr. Hughes says: "Mr. Clark remarks that the English rider hangs on to the feins to keep his balance, implying one might imagine that the Englishman's bridle reins answer a purpose similar to that of the support straps in a street car, or a sort of a rope by which he pulls himself up from the saddle and lets himself down again." Well, he has guessed it about right this time.

I still maintain that a man sitting on a horse as shown by Rev. Mr. Hughes' illustration cannot ride easily or gracefully, for he cannot rise to the trot and keep his body erect without support from the lines. When he does rise his body must move forward as well as up and down.

To illustrate. Suppose a man sitting on a high chair, in the same position as shown in Rev. Mr. Hughes' English seat, legs at the same angle, feet the same distance from the centre of gravity, it would be just as impossible for him to keep his body erect and stand up, as it would be for a horse to jump a high fence without first crouching down before making the spring. Again, suppose the rider on an English saddle, stands straight up in the stirrups while the horse is at rest, his body will be compelled to move forward from eleven to twelve inches. or directly over the point of the attachment of the stirrups.

Try the experiment and you will find that I am correct, so you can easily see what the tendency is when riding at the trot on that kind of a saddle. Try the same experiment As I said before, I like the trotting gait is a prospect. Mr. Underwood's son has and the other gaits, too. The more accomposed will find that the forward motion of the body is very slight. I quote from an article by a well-known writer, Yah Amerikanski, an expert in the saddle, who has also ridden in England. "Right here is the place to discuss a very important matter, namely, without heire ridden for some time, he may be made and the other gaits, too. The more accomplishments the horse has, the more completed stallion by Dictal season, and most of the tracks in this State will one who will post his money for a race I have in mind one owner who has a (green) one who will post his money for a race I have in mind one owner who has a (green) one who will post his money for a race I have in mind one owner who has a (green) one who will post his money for a race I have in the season, and most of the tracks in this State will one who will post his money for a race I have in mind one owner who has a (green) one who will post his money for a race I have in mind one owner who has a (green) one who will post his money for a race I have in mind one owner who has a (green) one who will post his money for a race I have in mind one owner who has a (green) one who will post his money for a race I have in mind one owner who has a (green) one who will post his money for a race I have in mind one owner who has a (green) one who will post his money for a race I have in the season, and most of the tracks in this State will one who will post his money for a race I have in mind one owner who has a (green) one who will post his money for a race I have in mind one owner who has a (green) and the other many has a season, and most of the tracks in this State will one who will post his money for a race I have in mind one owner who has a (green) and the other meaning in the tracks in this State will one who will post his money for a race I have in many horses during the winder. of feet in the stirrup. This is where the English are just as wrong as wrong can be.

rup shall be at the level of the ankle joint, perform as well as if he had been regularly the foot shoved well home in the stirrup, the ridden. heel lower than the toe. If the rider is an his is a good way to go about it; no man who followed that rule ever was a good rider, none ever will be. Either for safety or gracefulness the rule is utterly and abomnibly wrong and un-American." "The bottom of the stirrup should be at

the great toe. This is the American method. So rides Railey and so ride all good horsemen, with the foot never, under any cirball of the foot. What are the advantages of this method? They are many and not far to seek. The American seated equesgrips him as with a vise with the whole in New England, and can't remember a time length of his upper leg. The man who rides of the saddle the other maintains.

"To see some people ride a l'Anglaise. knees up, feet home in the stirrups when Editor? the horse trots, one would think they were ing to the step of the horse, properly done, is | ing, | bone-dislocating | trotter for a saddle a graceful motion, and eases the horse. To horse. It is simply because the English ride do this properly the body should be held nothing but trotters, and our dudes and erect, hands down so low the arms are perfeetly straight, and the only motion admissible that got by moving the foot at the ankle joint by depressing and again easing the they have nothing else. It is not, therefore, depression of the toe. These things the a matter of choice, but of necessity, that the English rider cannot do. Perfect riding is a English ride trotting horses. It is that or feat of balancing. The man riding with nothing. short stirrups cannot sit straight; he must bend forward to maintain his equilibrium, and since his feet are thrust into his stirrups as far as possible he can have no play of the ankle joint. This style of a fellow affects horse.'

Rev. Mr. Hughes evidently confounds the single foot with the pace when he says the horse really throws his weight from right in riding in a pleasure carriage without to left and left to right, alternately. The springs. gentleman is certainly in error. The horse does nothing of the sort.

The single foot is just as near to the trot way between the two. In the pace, two lateral feet strike the ground at the same time, strike the ground at the same time. Some horses change from one gait to the other, as it were, in one jump, while others make the change very gradually, and in changing from the pace to the trot, first one of the lateral feet strikes the ground an instant before the other, then comes an interval then the other pair of laterals move for ward, one striking the ground a trifle in advance of the other, so when you count the hoof beats, it will be one, two, interval, three, four, interval, and so on.

until both diagonals strike at the same time, when the horse will be moving at a pure trot. Now when the horse is right in the middle of this change and the time between Lent (2.26), by Electioneer, with thoroughthe hoof beats is of equal length, he will be bred dams for six generations, a mare Mr. moving at a perfect single-foot. It is much J. Malcolm: Forbes bought as a yearling plications for stalls. The track will be ready to exceed the restore the restore to the restore to

I regard it (the single-foot) the most difficult gait for the horse to acquire, but the easiest of all gaits for the rider; easy for the They have a black yearling by Dictator Al easiest of all gaits for the rider; easy for the They have a black yearling by Dictator Alton this horse for a trial against Cresceus' stall inexperienced to maintain their equilibrium mont (2.241), out of the dam of Karl D., that and graceful and comfortable for the expert. Having handled hundreds of single-footers somtimes riding as many as thirty a day Horse Owners! Use when buying, I can speak from a very wide

Few people in the East realize how many saddle horses are used in Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and other Southern and Western States. In one town in Missouri, last spring, I counted more than three hundred horses hitched about the markets.



THE NOTED BROOD MARE SIRE SAYRE'S HARRY CLAY, WAGON RECORD 2.29.

discuss a very important matter, namely, without being ridden for some time, he may proper length of stirrup leather and position not behave as well under the saddle when of feet in the stirrup. This is where the von first commence again to ride him. If he 2.30 or better. They have a four-year-old the tracks are only a few miles apart, and horses Mr. Hanley has not stated who will campaign the "Their rule is that the bottom of the stir- the same length of time, he will not at first Zuna, by Lent (2.26), that is in foal to J. E.

I would like to ask the reverend gentleman Englishman and wants to break his neck, a few questions: First, How he knows that some likely ones in the lot too. a single-footer throws his weight from right to left and left to right? How many single-thing good up its sleeve for the races, and I footers has he ridden? And when he rid presume the coming season will be no excepicules my illustration of the correct seat, saying: "If a man were to ride five miles after this correct fashion he would run a outside it is fine. The "horsey" boys have the level of the ball of the foot, the joint of serious risk of having to perambulate during had quite a time on Main street trying to get rooster," how does he know that? Has he about even so far. ever tried it or ridden on any other than an | Every one I have talked with is much cumstances, in the stirrup beyond the English style of saddle? I did not draw the pleased with the BREEDER's new dress. picture of the correct seat, and don't just like the way the horse is made and stands. but the position in the saddle is about right. trian sits lower in the saddle than he who and is the way I generally ride. I have rides with short stirrups. His thighs extend down the side of the horse, and he and a greater variety of horses than any man

when I was ever lame or sore from doing it. with knees up has his thigh more nearly horizontal, and never can have the firm hold by J. H. Wallace who lived in this country o'clock, and a large crowd of spectators from many years. I've always believed him to be an Englishman, however. How is this, Mr.

dudesses think nothing can be quite right unless it is English. And why do the English ride nothing but trotters? Because

If they were to construct their pleasure carriages to rest on the solid axle, and without the shadow of a spring about them, it would be but a month till the brainless apes on this side would be doing the same to turn up his nose at a Kentucky saddle thing, and shaking their lives out in the enoyment of the luxury.

There is just as much enjoyment, and no more, in riding a trotting horse as there is

From the hard and relentless jolt of the trotter has come the necessity for that idiotic bobbing up and down with each as it is to the pace. In fact, it is just half vulgar and especially so senseless a one as this. It is no wonder that English writers eral feet strike the ground at the same time, as one foot; in the trot, two diagonal feet of ignorant and brainless American tourists. GEORGE L. CLARK.

liotes from Keene,

In looking over some of the stock hereabouts I found a much better feeling among breeders than for years back, and there will be quite a good many foals this spring by such sires as Air Bow of the Underwood Farm at Swanzey, Robert Red and Axminister of the Colony Farm at West Keene three, four, interval, and so on.

The length of the time between the laterals gradually increasing and the interval between the diagonals gradually shortening, until both diagonals strike at the same time, least Dr. Russell's thoroughbreds.

Gary and Prince Chimes of the North Lilly Vassar, by Vassar (2.07), owned by George M. Goodell of this city, now weighs 1075 pounds. She has improved fast since being sick last fall, and should make a splendid showing this season, if put in training for the races during the sumleast Dr. Russell's thoroughbreds.

The Underwood Farm has disposed trot. Now when the horse is right in the three likely ones this winter in Zuna, by easier to teach a trotter to single-foot than a from Palo Alto; Karl D., a three year old by use about the middle of April, and it should be the pacer.

Darlington Chief, dam by American Land fastest in the country when the season opens this Darlington Chief, dam by American Lac (2.171), and Otis D., a two year old by Dictator Almont (2.241), out of the same dam.

Caustic Balsam three hundred horses hitched about the Court House square. This was an ordinary Saturday occurrence. These people, born and bred to the saddle, never call the trot a saddle gait, unless in a few places, like Lexington, where horses are fitted for the New York and a few other Eastern city markets.

**The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes Bunches from Horses and Castle. SUPPREDUS ALL CAUTERY OF FINIME. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Price 3 i. 50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or son by express, charges paids, with full directions for its use. Send of descriptive circulars. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland. A

you first commence again to ride him. If he 2,30 or better. They have a four-year-old is running in the paddock or pasture for filly by Larabie the Great (2.123), out of

> Underwood's Dictator colt. The North Branch Farm has some thirty club matinee races this summer. head of different breeding, and there are

The Batchelder Farm generally has some-

Sleighing is rather thin near Keene, but the remainder of his mortal days like a lame to the finish first. I think the honors are

"SUBSCRIBER."

Hartford Horse News.

One of the most exciting match races witnessed this winter took place Tuesday afternoon at the course on White Oak Pond, in New Britain, between Charles Jeneks' pacing mare *Handy Girl* (2.394) and J. Towers' trotting stallion Hurling-"It never occurred to us till the other day Girl. The contest was decided in three straight the horse trots, one would think they were trying to see how high they could bounce above the saddle and get back safely. Ris-parks who seem to prefer a diaphragm-shak-saddle and get back safely. Ris-parks who seem to prefer a diaphragm-shak-saddle and get back safely. Ris-parks who seem to prefer a diaphragm-shak-saddle and get back safely. Ris-parks who seem to prefer a diaphragm-shak-saddle and get back safely. Ris-parks who seem to prefer a diaphragm-shak-saddle and get back safely. Ris-parks who seem to prefer a diaphragm-shak-saddle and get back safely. Ris-parks who seem to prefer a diaphragm-shak-saddle and get back safely. Ris-parks who seem to prefer a diaphragm-shak-saddle and get back safely. Ris-parks who seem to prefer a diaphragm-shak-saddle and get back safely. Ris-parks who seem to prefer a diaphragm-shak-saddle and get back safely. Ris-parks who seem to prefer a diaphragm-shak-saddle and get back safely. Ris-parks who seem to prefer a diaphragm-shak-saddle and get back safely. Ris-parks who seem to prefer a diaphragm-shak-saddle and get back safely. Ris-parks who seem to prefer a diaphragm-shak-saddle and get back safely. Ris-parks who seem to prefer a diaphragm-shak-saddle and get back safely. Ris-parks who seem to prefer a diaphragm-shak-saddle and get back safely. Ris-parks who seem to prefer a diaphragm-shak-saddle and get back safely. Ris-parks who seem to prefer a diaphragm-shak-saddle and get back safely. Ris-parks who seem to prefer a diaphragm-shak-saddle and get back safely. Ris-parks who seem to prefer a diaphragm-shak-saddle and get back safely. Ris-parks who seem to prefer a diaphragm-shak-saddle and get back safely. Ris-parks who seem to prefer a diaphragm-shak-saddle and get back safely. Ris-parks who seem to prefer a diaphragm-shak-saddle and get back safely. Ris-parks who seem to prefer a diaphragm-shak-saddle and get back safely. Ris-parks who seem to prefer a diaphragm-shak-saddle and get back safely and get back safely and get back safely and get back safely and get back sa was one-quarter mile and the time given was as follows: First heat, 32½; second heat, 32½; third heat, 33. The judges were L. Muller, I. H. Soloman and M. J. Fleming. Mr. H. M. Clark, acted man and M. J. Fleming. Mr. H. M. Clark, acted together and form a yachting party, and a game heat, .33. The judges were L. Muller, I. H. Solo-man and M. J. Fleming. Mr. H. M. Clark acted

After the race Charles Olcott offered to bet \$50 that he could produce a horse owned in New Britain that could outtrot any horse owned in East Hartford. His bet was not taken, but Charles Jencks offered to match Mr. Hale's Harry W. against Mr. Towers' Hurlingham for \$50 a side, the race to take place over the same course best three in five, quarter-mile heats.

Although there was a large number of Hartford "sports" offering odds on *Handy Girl* to win, they could not find any one to back the New Britain horse, and so did not get a chance to lose The report comes from New Britain that the

Trolley Company is going to give purses for a number of races to be held on White Oak Pond dwing this week. As the third rail and electric roads both stop at the pond, there is sure to be a large crowd on hand to witness the sport.

Monday evening the first meeting of the Gentlemen's Driving Club, under the supervision of the new official board, will be held. At the close the latter had the of the business session a smoker will be enjoyed.

As the pool and billiard tables have been put in head, including some of the best bred stock in the first-class shape, the members will greatly enjoy Two match races have been arranged to take

ee races this summer.

All the horses at Charter Oak Park are being

David A. Snell, owner of Jupe, is expected a Charter Oak as soon as the training season opens. barn next to superintendent Cond the main entrance, on the east side of the track.

Mr. Fred Turner of the Hartford Courant is

Mr. Gray, manager of the Lawson stable, has added a number of "new ones" to the string at Charter Oak Park the past few weeks that he has picked up at the different sales. Mr. Gray is willing to enter Glory (2.14½) against such horses as Creséeus (2.04) and Charley Herr (2.07). The matter of record is many seconds, but Mr. Gray is willing to waive that consideration for the sake of showing the quality of his horse.

Onnecticut horsemen have bought a great and Boralma in there would be a race worth seeing, and Boralma in there would be a race worth seeing, and Boralma in there would be a race worth seeing, and would furnish the scribes with material for a good story.

I see that Mr. Benson, who owns Fred R., has not come to the scratch yet, or rather, nothing has come of the defi. Mr. Hagan stated to me that de did not care about racing, as he simply speeds for the pleasure of the sport, but I think that Happy Doctor (2.21½) could make Fred R. tep some at that. Now if Mr. Benson wants to

could be taken over the road, saving all shipping expense.

Mr. I. B. Davis has the black pacing mare

Nellie (2.284), that he will get in shape for driving Charles Jencks of East Hartford will enter Mocking Bird (2.151), in the 2.14 stake given by the Putnam (Ct.) Association this season

Yours truly. Hartford, Ct., March 2, 1901.

Providence Notes Since writing you last we have lost one of the

most popular horsemen of this vicinity, and one e death cast a general gloom over those who knew him, even but slightly. When I wrote you last week Commodore William B. Bannigan was ill, and by the time my letter was on its way to your office he died. Monday morning the end came, and the suddenness was a shock to all e, and the suddenness was a shock to all, for but few knew that he was ill, and a less number realized how seriously.

None knew the deceased but to admire him.

Although a millionaire, he was democratic in his views, and if he once knew you he remembered you, and did not hold himself above others of less means. A friend to hundreds and always ready to help one in trouble, with a cheery word for all, he well deserved his title of a prince of good fellows. To him is due the success of quite a number of organizations, for he took an active they want too much in too short a time. interest in all matters pertaining to athletics.

of ball always was included in the programme.
Of late he was the backer of the Providence baseball club, having purchased a controlling interest of the stock, and the lovers of the game looked forward to this city having a crack team and some great games. The Rhode Island Yacht Club owes its present prosperity and standing to his efforts, as do several other organizations with which he was identified

His death will, no doubt, affect quite a number of persons financially. Van Valkenburg, who has charge of the stock farm at Cranston, will be un fortunately placed, as I understand he had a five year contract with Mr. Banigan to take charge o the farm which was just starting. Van Valkenburg, as I understand it, leased his property and disposed of the greater part of his household disposed of the greater part or ms how about the disposed of the greater part or ms how about the disposed of the greater part or ms how about the disposed of the greater part or ms how about the greater part of the greater part of greater part or ms how about the greater part of greater part or ms how about the greater part of greater part or ms how about the greater part of greater part or ms how about the greater part of greater part or ms how about the greater part of greater part or ms how about the greater part of greater part or ms how about the greater part of greater part or ms how about the greater part of greater part or ms how about the greater part of greater part or ms how about the greater part of greater part or ms how about the greater part of greater part or ms how about the greater part of greater part or ms how about the greater part of greater part or ms how about the greater part of greater part or ms how about the greater part of greater part or ms how about the greater part of greater part or ms how about the greater part of greater par getting used to his new surroundings when the tore died.

I feel sorry for Van Valkenburg, for he had one of the best opportunities of his life, for the commodore was going extensively into breeding, and trainer's ability. At the farm are nearly twenty country.

Among those at the farm is Betty Hamlin. bay mare by Mambrino King; Regal Chimes, bay Two match races have been arranged to take place on the river next week, if the lee remains in shape so a track can be laid out. One race is between Dave Kinghor's Pansy and Lady Hart, that Harry Brusie bought in Plainville last week. The other match is between Capt. Jencks and Harry W. These races were to take place on Saturday afternoon, but had to be postponed on account of rain.

Mr. D. Thrall has sold his black pacing gelding to a New Haven gentleman who will use him on of the Chimes and Wilkes would produce a likely. to a New Haven gentleman who will use him on the road in that city. O. H. Thrail, president of the Driving Club, will have his handsome road-ster, Janice Meredith, put in shape for the mati-from the Blue Grass region. from the Blue Grass region.

The new stalls at Narragansett Park are now

almost completed. Secretary Dexter said that he will build twenty-five new ones. Applications for stall room are coming in already, and in the of steppers quartered at the track. The Pleasant Valley Stock Farm, Fred Clark in charge, will Valley Stock Farm, Fred Clark in charge, will move to the track as soon as conditions are right. F. C. Sayles of the Mariposa Stock Farm, Pawtucket, the home of Alix (2.031). has made an application for thirty-five stalls. Mr. Sayles will send to the track his youngsters entered in futurities. Mr. Pierce will have charge.

In the spring Mr. Perkins, president of the Narragansett Association, will hold a sale of colts, coach and driving horses at the track. The horses are being listed and are the get of registered and standard stallions, including Debut and

tered and standard stallions, including Debi Kyrat. One of Debut's colts, a pacer, owned by Frank Slavin, shows signs of great speed and will be campaigned in the slow stakes.

W. W. Dexter stated that he would probably

Mr. Fred Turner of the Hartford Courant is using Ben Jeferson (2.294) on the road this winter. He is one of the best gaited trotters in the city, and is always ready for a "brush."

Mr. D. Sullivan's Marston C. colt has developed into a splendid road horse. Mr. Sullivan will use him for driving and for matinee racing this summer.

Mr. Gray, manager of the Lawson stable, has added a number of "new ones" to the string at line, and would furnish the scribe with motorial and would furnish the scribe with motorial and would furnish the scribe with motorial in there would probably give a free-for-all pace with four to start. The association proposes to make a strong bid for the Boralma race, that is, if any owner takes up Mr. Lawson has a great trotter in Boralma, and the winner of every race he has started in can step much faster than 2.08. With Charley Herr (2.07), Cresceus (2.04) and Boralma in there would be a race worth seeding, and would furnish the scribe and the control of the string at the control of the string a

MARCH AND THE LION. Something Better Than the Old Saw.

The saying about the lion and the lamb in March often proves false, but there is another and a better one which is literally true. When March comes in and finds you taking Hood's Sarsaparilla to purify, earich and vitalize your blood, you may expect, when it goes out, that it will leave you free from that tired feeling and with none of the boils, pimples and eruptions which manifest themselves because of blood in the spring. If you have not already be gun taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for your spring assure you it will make you feel better all through

It Is All Right Every Time. MERIDEN, CT., Dec. 31, 1900.

I have used three bottles of your BAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM and will you be kind enough to send me one more. Check en closed. I have used it for all old, bad cases with good results. It will do more and better than all of the horse remedies I have ever tried in my 40 years' experience. It is the very best remedy on earth. The great trouble with most people with an intelligent man, a lover of the horse, there match was for \$25 a side. Fred Potter drove
Hurlingham and Harry Brusie was behind Handy
Girl. The contest was decided in three straight

The days of old. I remember his fondness for headyless of headyless of old. I remember his fondness for headyless of headyle

ett, 45 North Market street, Boston, Mass

A Half-Mile Out **Door Track** Constructed in the best possible manner and kept in perfect condition is an attractive feature to those who wish to get ready for early campaigns in the half unite track cleantie. circuits

For horses, there is but one charge, \$5 per

month for box stall and use of track.

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World's Champions

Covered Track

MR. E. F GEERS, with the Vida Stable gave the Jewett covered trial last winter, and as a result, out and captured two world's rec

The Abbot, 2.034

and Lord Derby, 2.07

The former is the fastest trotter has known, and the latter tool record than any trotter ever this first season on the turk.

As other trainers who have tenderest winter training ground will be ing the last two years about he of 2 10 performers have come in Jewetville track, including The 2.0844; Hall B 2 0444; Anana Ace, 2.0544; Lord Derby, 2 07, etc.

When the Jewett covered track Campaigners may be jogged ever the winter, and the trainer may he is earring something instead on his earrings of the previous sea the stables are comfort ble box

the stables are comfort ble box 200 horses, with hot and cold we fires in the main stables. Natural in use in all the buildings.

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BINGEN, 2.06¹

By May King, 2.20; dam, Young Miss, by Young Jim. TERMS \$100.

Fee for stallion service due when mare is served. Mares kept at \$4.00 to May 1; after May 1 at \$2.50 per week. Address

ecords averaging so fast. Sire of five in 2.10; 12 in 2.15; 29 in 2.20.

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Winner of seven first prizes and three championships:
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Son of Mambrino King, the greatest sire of 2.10 speed. Si
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ing unsurpassed. His three trotters average 2.08, but one si
having three with faster average records. Mercedes, da
Devil, is by Chimes. SERVICE FEE, \$100.

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dellis Pedlar, 2.18 1-2; Trader, 2.25 1-4; Princess of Cedars, trial 2.28 1-1; Cold Cash, p, 2.17 1-2; Oudray, p, 2.16 1-2; Elspeth, p, trial 2.12 1-2.

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